The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

DEATH.

I come on my steed, on my bonny war-horse,
With a whoop and a hallo of dread,—
With the print of his hoofs on the brow of the corse,
And the drops of his foam on its head!—
With a harness of black, and a falchion of red,
Stained darker and damp in the gore of the dead!
In the clouds, in the storm,
In the sea, when it roars
With the fights that deform
Its shores!
And none but the ghosts of the dead can survey
The monarch of ghosts on his terrible way.

I come where the pestilence breathes from the pen,
The plague from the charnels of death;
From tables of wassail, where self-slaying men
Quaff oceans of poison like breath;
From the lazar, the dungeon, the cell, where the day
Beholds not how thickly the life gasps away;
From the murderous block,
Where the axe hath its score,
And the lifeless limbs rock
In gore,—
While the multitudes gasp in a horrid surprise,
To see in what feature a fellow man dies.

I come in the rear of old Time, whom I make
The chief of my dark pioneers;—
If Murder, or War, or Illecate, do not break,
He comes with the spell of his years—
And the strongest strong-heart, and the liutiest frame,
Sink down at that spell, like the flax in the flame.
His scythe doth not slay,
Though it severs in twain,
The chords that they pray
In vain;
I catch up their breath, as the sun doth the dew,
And the earth does not know them, and nothing that knew.

M'y.

GOOD NIGHT.

"Good night—good night"—oh! no, that word
Can ne'er be good,
When from the lips of Ella heard
In this green wood.
The moonlight on that silvery stream,
Which back reflects the trembling beam,
Is like some fooling half-ask'd dream,—
So sadly bright!
No—Ella—friends so true in heart,
Should never from each other part;—
I cannot say—good night.

Oh! Henry—yes—that word is sweet,
Warm from the heart,
For friends love most when first they meet,
And when they part.
Those moonlight rays which sweetly break,
With mellow tints on yonder lake,
Bless the sweet vows that lovers make,—
So Heavenly bright!
"Good night" but tells we meet to-morrow,
And melts to bliss all farewell sorrow;—
Good night, my love—good night.

New York, May, 1825. PASQUIN.

I said I would love thee in want or in wealth,
In cloud or in sunshine, in sickness or health!
And fear not, *my love*, when thy spirits are weak,
The troth I have plighted I never will break;
Oh! my not our hopes are all fading away,
They but sink like the sun—at the close of the day,
To rise with new brilliance, and 'lighten our skies,
When Time shall have bound us, by perishless ties!
And fairer, and brighter, will Summer appear
For the rain-clouds which darken'd the spring of our year,
As the tints of the morning's more dear to the night,
When restless and care-worn, we've watched thro' the night:
Say not, howe'er distant, *another* may claim
That sacred, that fondest, that coveted name!
Which would willingly bind me forever to thee;
The *longer* e'en is sorrow, is *anguish* to me!
The *deeper* the darkness, *the rougher* the way,
The more would *I* covet with thee there to stray;
Thy love is a beacon to light the lone road,
And when hope has forsaken, we'll trust in our God.

ROSA.

SONNET.

On thee, fair Cupid! (false as thou art fair!)
I feel disposed to heap most dire abuse!
For, tell me, younker! to what end or use,
Didst thou betray me to the fiend despair!

I knew ye not, nor did I wish to know,—
I sought for none but heavenly friendship's ties,
When thou didst laugh in Delia's sparkling eyes,
And thence into my breast thy darts didst throw.

I felt them sticking there, and twice or more,
Despite of thee, I twisted them about,
But ah! the more I tried to get them out,
I found by trial, worse it made the sore.

Then say'st, perhaps the lofty fair will stoop,
I know not now, however, I will—hope.

May 15th, 1825. COLIN.

SODA WATER.

The season of Soda is come,
And her fountain is flowing again;
Avaunt! whiskey, brandy, and rum,
And hail to thee, Adam's Champaigne.

How it scatters its volatile spray,
And sends up its sparks in our faces;
It drives spleen and megrim away,
And brings mirth and wit in their places.

'Tis the cordial of love, no doubt,
(As good for the ladies as tea,)
For Venus, our poets give out,
Was born from the froth of the sea.

J. S.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I saw man stretched on the bier, cut down in the prime of his days, like a flower before the scythe of the mower, and like it laid on the bosom of the cold earth, to moulder away and return to dust. I looked around the place of his former habitation—there stood the seat he was wont to occupy—here were the books he had often read—every thing remained as when he was sole master, and directed according to his own will and taste—but yet there reigned throughout a melancholy silence; a gloom seemed spread over the scenes within and without his late cheerful home—the smile of welcome had vanished from the countenances of his family—the stillness of death was broken only by the involuntary burst of grief, and tears flowed copiously over the ruins of blighted hope, and the desolation of fond affections, like the rains of autumn on the dreary and scathed harvest field. When I left the house of mourning I looked at the bright and beautiful source of life and light—his splendour was not diminished—the fields still retained their verdure—the flowers their gay colouring and rich perfume—the stream flowed on in its accustomed channel—the birds still chaunted their melodious songs—nature, thought I, *is unchanged*; but to the departed spirit, what are they; he hears not the melody, beholds not the beauty, nor inhales the fragrance of elementary things—all with him *is* new, and unchanging—the brightness of our skies is no more remembered in the dazzling glories of the eternal world, than the rays of the most brilliant star are perceivable in the beams of the morning sun—wherefore then should the transient things of time occupy so much of our attention here, seeing that hereafter they are forgotten? "Lord teach us to number our days, and apply our hearts unto wisdom. Let us seek thee early, and lay aside all pride and vain-glorying—not trusting in our own strength."

MARTHA.

A SCENE IN AFRICA.

I stood on Cape Monteradо—night had spread over it her shadows—silence reigned, broken only by the sound of the distant, dashing waters. As the bright and beautiful constellations moved through the heavens in their illustrious and unchanging courses, evidences of invisible *glory—of an eternal and immutable* God—what scenes of horror—of relentless cruelty, said I, have ye witnessed, along the whole border of this afflicted, this injured land.—Here, every day for centuries, has the human body been bound in chains, the ties of kind fellowship, of nature's strongest affections, ruthlessly sundered, and hope, which smiles in death, made to perish by living agony. Here has manly courage been subdued by torture—parental love punished as a crime, and female tenderness been rewarded by the keenest sufferings. If the pure spirits which inhabit you, can look upon human affairs, must they not suppose that knowledge and civilization harden the heart, and that sympathy lives only in the breast of barbarians. Rejoice they must, that the fair planets roll so far above the unholy and contagious influences of our world. What multitudes of human beings on this shore, have been immolated on the altars of avarice—how many have wished to die, as they bade a final farewell to their lovely homes, and saw for the last time, their wives, children, and friends! My God! who can describe the miseries of those crowded to death in the dungeons of a slave ship? But shall everlasting night cover this land, and the records of African history forever contain nothing but mourning, lamentation, and woe? Heaven forbid it. The Omnipotent will not suffer it. A universe beautiful, harmonious and grand, arose at his word from chaos; from the ruins of human virtue and hope, his wisdom is displaying a new moral creation, and the exile, sufferings, and degradation of the Africans, may be succeeded by their return, felicity and honor.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

"On my lap he slept, and my raven hair
Shelter'd him from the sun-beams there.
Love! shall I rouse him and tell him so?
O no! O no!

I comb'd my raven locks with care,
For he oft on their tresses smil'd!
And they were scatter'd by breezes wild,
Breezes which stole the fairest too:—
He was fanned by these breezes; my raven hair
Shelter'd him from the sun-beams there.
Love! shall I wake him to tell him so?
O no! O no!

He call'd *me* cruel,—but if he knew
This heart of mine—I heard him say,
My raven locks, and chesnut hue,
Were his life's charm, and his life' decay.
Siren!—he cried,—and then he flew
To my lap, where he slept, and my raven hair
Shelter'd him from the sunbeams there.
Love! shall I rouse him and tell him so?
O no! O no!"

A female Friend, who has much at heart the reputation, as well as improvement of every person attending our religious assemblies, has for some time past, been desirous of submitting to the young men of the different meetings, a few calm observations, relative to a custom, which she deems worthy to engage your serious attention. She alludes to the practice of arranging yourselves on the side of the street, and making observations on the different young women, who coming out of meeting, are compelled to pass in review before you. Besides the highly improper tendency of such an act of levity, on an occasion when the mind has been or ought to have been but a few minutes before, engaged in the most serious and sacred of all its duties, there are even inferior considerations, which it is believed, need only be brought before the minds of many who have been drawn into the error to convince them of its extreme indecorum, and therefore to induce an abandonment of the custom. Few who are observed in this practice, would be willing to have themselves regarded, or represented, as unpolished, indelicate, or disrespectful to the young women in the circles in which they severally move. May it not then with much emphasis inquire, whether it is not a cause for admiration, that the extreme indelicacy and rudeness of the custom I have adverted to, should have so long escaped your observation, and necessarily your exertion to prevent its recurrence. To entertain a just idea of the merits of this indecorous behaviour, permit me to offer a parallel case for your consideration, and then be yourselves the judges how far the present custom is justifiable. Let me suppose you possess a beloved sister, or let me imagine that there exists one upon whom you have bestowed your affections, and whom you contemplate as your future wife. Could your feelings concur in having either of these two brought into a place of public show, in order to be exhibited as a candidate for the admiration of a rude company of spectators? If you can assent to the propriety of such a scene, then you can, as at present, continue to acquiesce in exposing these two endeared characters, to the broad stare, the pointing finger, the fulsome compliment, or the rude criticism of an assemblage of your male associates. Without presuming too much upon our merits, or without intending to offer you reasons for magnifying our vanity, I am willing to indulge the hope that the young women of the society possess, in your estimation, at least an equal share in those feelings of delicacy which are inseparable from female minds, whose peculiar traits, as represented by your sex, are innocence, modesty and sensibility. If this be an admitted fact, may I submit for your serious examination, whether your habit of making us this public spectacle can be reconciled with that respect which you profess to bear us, or that civility which you also profess an inclination to pay us? Is there an individual among you whose attachment would not be lessened for the object of his affections, could he have cause to perceive that this custom of exhibiting her, *for the plaudits* of an assemblage of young men, afforded her pleasure? for you could not trace this pleasure to any other source than the gratification of her vanity: and therefore arising from the imbecility of her intellect.—If then you have reason to believe that this deportment does not afford us pleasure, is there a manliness or humanity in the willingness you evince to give us pain? As an ardent friend to the meritorious in your sex, and an earnest well-wisher for our mutual improvement in every concern which is interesting to us both, I conjure you to bestow on me your confidence, while I impress upon you the fact, that every young woman among us who is worthy of your esteem, must be disgusted at so ungentlemanlike a deportment; for you surely give us cause to infer that you are dispossessed of those ordinary feelings of sensibility, which induce on the part of the male sex, in every civilized country, a disposition to treat females with respect, and you also lead us to the mortifying reflection, that we are regarded by you as possessed of too little understanding to enable us to judge of the merits of the treatment we receive. There is one consideration connected with this subject, which I regard as of very serious import, inasmuch as it intimately concerns the very reputation of the society: and this is, that the practice alluded to, is peculiar to the young men who attend friends' meeting!!* The writer is confident that a similar custom is not tolerated among the young men of any other denomination of Christians. This fact involves a melancholy inference, too plain and intelligible to require elucidation, or even a comment, further than that it calls for a serious care that our conduct may not appear so reproachful, as to present a stumbling block to those, who, while visiting our meetings, must be struck with so flagrant a breach of decorum, and an egregious inconsistency. Some of the above observations, I am aware, are couched in terms of severity unusual in communications which originate in a sense of public duty. I must not, however, do that violence to truth as to represent that I feel it necessary to apologize for them, having been led to apprehend that the evil was of a nature which was not likely to be removed by excessive diffidence in enumerating its effects. Of one point the writer feels assured, that these observations have been written, and submitted to your consideration, with the purest intentions, under an ardent hope that they may be of service in correcting a very exceptionable practice. Who the writer is, it cannot be material to any person to know; and measures have therefore been taken, which she apprehends, will preclude the possibility of making the discovery. With sincere love and earnest desire for the amendment of the individuals here addressed, not only as respects their error in the practice we have dwelt upon, but in every other important concern, she concludes in the words of the Poet:

"With pleasure let us own our errors past,
And make each day a critic on the last.

"Seize mortals! seize, the transient hour,
Improve each moment as it flies;
Life's a short summer—man a flower,
He dies! alas, how soon he dies!"

* As regards this evil being wholly confined to the respectable society of which she is a member, the writer is mistaken:—it is a shameful and undeniable truth, that there is scarcely one religious body in this city which does not suffer under the same breach of good manners, and want of respect properly due to pious young females, whose feelings are insulted with impunity by a set of thoughtless individuals, who, it might be supposed, from the system and regularity they observe, have no other motive for visiting places of religious worship.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESSAY—No. 3.

What a fine acquirement, how productive of good, and how replete with excellence and importance to man is education. It is one of the brightest ornaments which can gild his passage through this world, or which can make him appear to any advantage in it. It places within his reach, all those comforts and pleasures which, as man, he can possibly enjoy, and affords him an opportunity of dissipating the clouds of ignorance, and thereby contribute to the welfare of his fellow beings.—Education leads man from the path of ignorance into that of knowledge, guides his reason and understanding, restrains and acts as a rein to his passions, by keeping them within due and proper bounds. It teaches him to contemn and despise the meanness of the ignorant—to look down with indignation upon their presumption and self-sufficiency—to treat with cool indifference the low and sordid motives by which they are generally actuated, and which characterize their every action. Education is an acquisition far more valuable than riches.—The man of wealth, is liable through the vicissitudes and changes of fortune, to lose it, and be reduced to poverty. But him who is endowed with, and possesses education, will never be by it deserted. It will attend him as well in adversity as in prosperity—it will follow him from the mansion to the hovel—will accompany him when mixing among the circles of the fashionable and great, and descend with him to the habitations of penury and distress. Even should he be consigned to a dungeon by the lawless hand of oppression, then also will it be his companion, cheering and consoling him, affording him fortitude to bear his hapless fate with patience and resignation. In whatever station of life man is placed, if he has once obtained education it will always attend him, whether in affluence or poverty, greatness or obscurity. It will accompany him along the airy path of youth, and will retire with him beneath the evening shade of old age, cheering and enlivening him, and rendering the last stage of his existence less irksome and tedious than it otherwise would be. Education may be ranked as one of the most valuable gifts which man can have bestowed upon him; without it he passes through life almost unnoticed and disregarded, and not having a mind sufficiently bright to guide him, is subject to the ridicule, and is obliged, and necessitated to be wholly influenced and directed, and governed by those who have drank of, and whose minds have been well watered and cultivated by the "Pierian Spring." Under the influence of education, civilization is introduced, by which governments have been formed, and laws enacted for the purpose of regulating and ruling the actions of men—a social and regular intercourse established between mankind, which has a tendency to render them of mutual and reciprocal benefit to each other. What would the world be without civilization—it would be without regularity or order—it would present a sickening picture of confusion and tumult, disorder and irregularity—some of the worst and most pernicious passions would be gratified without shame or restraint—some of the most heinous and glaring crimes would be committed with impunity—dark ignorance, with all its ill tendencies and destructive consequences, would prevail. Without civilization man would be sunk in the lowest depths of barbarism—he would be upon a level with the brute creation. It is certain that through the medium of education, civilization is effected: for without the former, the latter could not be properly appreciated. Surely an ignorant man could not enumerate the many benefits and blessings consequent to and attendant on a civilized state; nor point out the many disadvantages and inconveniencies which follow in the train of an uncivilized one. It is therefore the man of education, and only him who can point out to, and bring before the view of his uncivilized brother, the many advantages and comforts arising out of and flowing from humanized society—'tis only him who can make the inhabitant of the forest fully sensible of the numerous dangers and difficulties to which his mode of life is liable. To education, that happy and beneficial discovery, navigation, owes its enlargement, through the instrumentality of which the luxuries as well as the comforts of life is conveyed: by which we gain information of what is transacting in other climes, and which brings us to a knowledge of what is transpiring in the remotest corners of the earth. To education the arts and sciences owe their progress—without its aid they never would have arrived at their present height.—To education may be attributed that useful, valuable and highly important invention, the compass; that advantageous science, which enables the canvass pedestrian to travel through ocean's unbeaten back, bearing in its bosom the superfluities, as well as the necessaries of man. Education dissipates the mists of bigotry, and places before our view, truth in its purest and brightest and most genuine colors—it kindles into a flame that innate spark which glimmers in the bosom of every human being, but if not fanned by education will be like unpolished marble—its intrinsic beauty will never be known—or like some unexplored mine, its value cannot be estimated—or like the great illuminator of the world, when obscured by a cloud, its magnificence and splendour is hid, and consequently cannot be duly or rightly appreciated.

DATANES.

OPPOSITE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The common drinks of the *Japanese* are hot; ours are cold. They uncover their feet out of respect; we the head. They are fond of black teeth; we of white. They mount their horses on the right side; we on the left.

Among the *Chinese*, white is the colour for mourning; a son has no right to wear white clothes while his father and mother live; but he can wear no other for three years after their death. With us, black is the colour for mourning. The Chinese use their boots for pockets, putting into them their fans, papers, &c.; the boots are made very wide, and of black satin leather; we use our coats, &c.—The dress of the women of the lower classes in China, is the same as, or differs but little from, that of the men; with us, no two things are more dissimilar. The Chinese for beauty reduce both eyebrows to one arched line; we let them alone to form two arched lines, and delight in the 'graceful curve.' Long nails are with us a disgrace; with the Chinese, they are an honour. Both men and women of rank in China suffer the nails of the left hand to grow to an extraordinary length, in order to prove their gentility, and to distinguish themselves from labourers and mechanics. De Guine saw a mandarin whose nails were nearly six inches in length, and a physician who had brought them to ten or twelve inches. The nails are thus kept extremely clear and transparent, and at night are carefully enclosed in bamboo cases. There is another peculiarity of custom among the Chinese, which is said to be universal; they use their left hand in preference to the right.

A *Portuguese* woman, when she rides, sits with the left side towards the horse's head; and an English woman with the right.

A *Portuguese* wife never assumes the family name of her husband, but in all the vicissitudes of matrimony retains her own; an English woman always assumes the family name of her husband. The Portuguese are generally addressed by their christian name; we by our family one. In Portugal, the master of the house precedes the visiter in going out; with us, the visiter precedes.

The *Italians* reckon the commencement of their day from sunset; we from sunrise. Their clocks strike all the hours from one to twenty four;—ours from one to twelve.

The *Kamtchatkadales* always use dogs for the purpose of labour and travelling; we use horses and oxen.

We use wine and ardent spirits for intoxication; but the *Turks* opium.—We undress and go to bed at some certain hour, and wait the approach of sleep; the Turks, being seated on a mattrass, smoke till they find themselves sleepy; then laying themselves down, their servants cover them.—Dinner is our principal meal; supper theirs.

In *Columbia*, South America, a person in easy circumstances is carried on his travels by men, in a chair; and in that country, they talk of going on a man's back, as we mention going on horseback.

In conclusion, I would state what an American writer says, viz: that the Spaniards may be said to *sleep* upon every affair of importance; the Italians to *fiddle* upon every thing; the French to *dance* upon every thing; the Germans to *smoke* upon every thing; the British Islanders to *eat* upon every thing; and the Americans to *talk* upon every thing.

GENIUS AND TRADE.

The following list contains the names of eminent persons who have been concerned in, or connected with Trade—

Akenside, the son of a Butcher.	Howard, an Apprentice to a Grocer.
Bloomfield, a Shoemaker.	Hume, a Merchant's Clerk.
Boccacio, natural Son of a Merchant.	Jones, Inigo, a Journeyman Carpenter.
Bonner, (Bishop,) a Peasant.	Johnson, Samuel, son of a Bookseller.
Bunyan, a Tinker.	Jonson, Ben, Bricklayer.
Burns, a Ploughman.	Kouli Khan, son of a Shepherd.
Butler, Son of a Farmer.	Lillo, a Jeweller.
Cervantes, a common Soldier.	Luther, Martin, a Miner.
Chatterton, an Attorney's Clerk.	Mahomet, a Camel Driver.
Chaucer, son of a Merchant.	Milton, son of a Scrivener.
Churchill, Cider Presser.	Moliere, son of a Tapestry maker.
Cibber, son of a Sculptor.	Moore, E. a Linen Draper.
Claude Lorrain, a Pastry Cook.	Prior, Mat. son of a Joiner.
Collins, son of a Hatter.	Rabelais, an Apothecary.
Columbus, a Wool Stapler.	Rittenhouse, a Watchmaker.
Crowley, son of a Grocer.	Ramsay, Allen, a Barber.
Cromwell, son of a Brewer.	Richardson, a Printer.
Davenant, son of an Inn Keeper.	Rosseau, son of a Cobler.
De Foe, Hosier, son of a Butcher.	Shakspeare, son of a Wool Stapler.
Demosthenes, son of a Sword Maker.	Smollet, a Surgeon.
Erasmus, grand son of a Physician.	Tamerlane, son of a Shepherd.
Euripides, son of a Green Grocer.	Tillotson, son of a Weaver.
Falconer, son of a Barber.	Virgil, son of a Pedlar.
Ferguson, son of a Shepherd.	Walton, Izaak, a Linen Draper.
Fox, George, a Shoemaker.	Watts, son of a Shoemaker.
Franklin, a Journeyman Printer.	Wilson, the Ornithologist, Apprentice to a Weaver.
Gifford, a Shoemaker.	Wolsey, son of a Farmer.
Gray, son of a Scrivener.	Zimmerman, a Physician.

WILLIAM WALLACE,

THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.

Never, perhaps, was the fame of any man more cherished by a people, than that of William Wallace is by the Scottish nation. His exploits have been for ages the darling theme of all ranks of the people; and in those parts of the country where his adventures chiefly lay, there is scarcely a lofty rock, high fall of water, lonely cave, or other remarkable object in nature, which is not designated by a name dear to every romantic, youthful, and patriotic mind. The recorded feats in the life of Wallace, rank him not only among the first patriots of his nation, but among the first of all who have deserved that honourable appellation. He made his appearance in the theatre of active life, at a most interesting period. A disputed succession to the Scottish crown had been submitted to the decision of Edward the First of England. The office of umpire, gave the English king a fatal ascendancy over the Scottish nobles, and especially over the competitors for the crown. Baliol was preferred, on condition that he would acknowledge the dependence of Scotland upon the English crown; but at last, under the mortification of repeated insults, he resigned the crown altogether into the hands of Edward, on the 3d of July, 1296. All Scotland was now overrun by an English army, and the government placed in the hands of English deputies, who made it odious to the people by their exactions and oppressions. At this critical moment was the standard of freedom first unfurled by William Wallace, the younger son of a private gentleman, Wallace of Ellerslie. To great bodily strength and activity, and a courage which delighted in danger, he united an inventiveness of enterprise, a fertility of resources, and a generous gallantry of manner, well calculated to gain him an authority over the rude and undisciplined multitude who answered his patriotic call. In May, 1297, he began to infest the English quarters, and soon made his numbers appear formidable. The first person of note who joined him, was Sir William Douglas. With their united forces, these two allies attempted to surprise Ormesby, the English Justiciary, while holding a court at Scone; but a precipitate flight disappointed them of their expected prey. After this, the patriotic band roved over the whole country, assaulted castles and slew the English wherever they met with them. Several men of the highest rank now joined the standard of freedom; among others, Bruce, the steward of Scotland, and his brother, Sir Alexander de Lindsay; Sir Andrew Murray, of Bothwell; Richard Lunden and Wishart, bishop of Glasgow.—But unfortunately, they brought more splendour than real strength to the cause.

Wallace, though the master spirit of the whole enterprize, was of two humble a rank among the gentlemen of Scotland, to be readily acknowledged by them for their chief, and where merit like his was not recognized as the best title to supreme command, it is easy to conceive that the conflict of pretentions must have been endless. All the leaders claimed to be independent of each other; and to nothing, even of the most obvious advantage, could their common consent be obtained. While the Scottish army, thus enfeebled by disease lay posted near Irvine, a chosen and numerous body of forces which had been sent from England by Edward, approached to give them battle. All the nobles and barons who had joined the party of Wallace, Sir Andrew Murray, of Bothwell, alone excepted, consented to treat with the English; and for themselves and their adherents made submission to Edward. Wallace and Murray refused to have any concern with the ignoble capitulation; and collecting together a few faithful companions of their fortunes, retired indignantly towards the north. Under the conduct of these two able leaders, the patriot band soon recruited its numbers; and when the English advanced to Stirling, was prepared to dispute with them the passage of the Forth.

Warren, earl of Surrey, the English general, imagining that Wallace might still be won over, despatched two friars to the Scottish camp proffering terms. "Return," said Wallace, "and tell your masters, that we came not here to treat, but to assert our rights, and to set Scotland free." "He defies us!" cried the English, and impatiently demanded to be led on. The Scotch were encamped on the opposite side of the river to that occupied by the English, who, to approach them, had to defile over a long narrow bridge. As soon as the van of the English had crossed the bridge, and before they could form themselves in order of battle, Wallace rushed down, and broke them in a moment. Many thousands were slain on the field, or drowned in attempting to recross the river. A general panic instantly seized the main body of the English: they set fire to the bridge, abandoned all the baggage, and did not cease their flight till they had reached Berwick, which they also speedily evacuated. The loss of the Scots would have been inconsiderable, had they not numbered among their slain Sir Andrew Murray, the gallant and faithful companion of Wallace.

Scotland was thus once more free; but in consequence of bad seasons and the disorders of war, it suffered severely from famine.—With the view of procuring sustenance to his returning followers, Wallace marched his army into the north of England; and for upwards of three weeks the whole of that wide track of country from Cockermouth and Carlisle, to the gates of Newcastle, was wasted with all the fury of revenge, license, and rapacity.

Wallace now assumed the title of "Guardian of Scotland, in the name of King John, (Baliol,) and by the consent of the Scottish Nation." That he was virtually so, there can be no doubt; and we ought therefore to be the less scrupulous in inquiring as to the forms which attended his investure with this high dignity. With the aid and countenance of only one of the Scottish barons, the lamented Andrew Murray, and supported by the lower order of the Scottish people alone, he had freed his country from English thraldom, and restored it to its ancient independence. A service so great and unexampled, gave him a claim to the appellation of Scotland's Guardian, which wanted neither form nor solemnity to make it as well founded as any title that ever existed.

The barons who had stood aloof during the struggles for liberty, now began, as before, to intermeddle with the fruits of the conquest so gloriously achieved. Of Wallace, they speedily evinced the utmost jealousy. His elevation wounded their pride; his great services were an unceasing reproach to their inactivity in the public cause. Strife and division were again introduced into the Scottish camp, at a time when more than ever, unanimity was necessary to the establishment of the national independence.

Edward had again invaded Scotland with a powerful army, and Wallace had a second time to risk a general battle for freedom. In the neighbourhood of Falkirk the hostile armies met. Wallace had now around him, a Cumming, a Stewart, a Graham, a Macduff, and other names of equal note in Scottish chieftainship; but feebler through the distrust of so many rivals, than when alone with the gallant Murray, he led his countrymen to battle; victory deserted his plume. The Scots were defeated with great slaughter; and though for some time after they kept up the war in detached parties, they were no longer able to muster an army in the field.—Edward, with his victorious troops, swept the whole country, from the Tweed to the Northern Ocean; and there was scarcely any place of importance, but owned his sway.

Yet amid this wreck of the national liberties, Wallace despaired not. He had lived a freeman; and a freeman he resolved to die. All his endeavours to rouse his countrymen, were, however, in vain. The season of resistance was for the present past. Wallace perceived that there remained no more hope, and sought out a place of concealment, where, eluding the vengeance of Edward, he might silently lament over his country.

Nothing now remained in Scotland unconquered, but the Castle of Stirling, which was at length compelled to surrender. But Wallace still lived; and while he existed, though without forces, and without an ostensible place of residence, his countrymen were not absolutely without hope, nor Edward without fear. Every exertion was made to discover his retreat; and at length he was betrayed into the hands of the English. He was brought to Westminister, arraigned there as a traitor by Edward, and as having burnt villages, stormed castles, and slaughtered many subjects of England. "I a traitor!" exclaimed Wallace, indignantly. "What injury I could do to Edward, the enemy of my liege sovereign, and of my country, I have done, and I glory in it." Sentence of death was pronounced against him, and he was immediately executed, with that studied rigour in the circumstances of the punishment, which, while seeking to make impressions of terror, excite pity. His head was placed on a pinnacle at London; and his mangled limbs were distributed over the land.

Thus cruelly perished a man whom Edward could never subdue, and whose only crime was an invincible attachment for freedom and independence.

From the North American Review.

The first Settlement of Philadelphia.

It was a remark of one of the wisest and best men, whom the world has seen, that 'there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity.' By the writer of a brief history of Philadelphia, this remark of Washington is quoted, as being fully illustrated in the rise and growth of that city. And, indeed, there are many associations connected with the origin of Philadelphia, its progress and history, equally grateful to the philanthropist and the patriotic citizen of the United States. Its foundation was laid in peace and concord. Our ancestors in general, however gently we may touch their motives and temper, merit little for their wisdom and discretion, in their conduct with the Indians. They were too prone to look on the wild man as an inferior being, and to set themselves up as lords over his rights and property, without remembering that they were intruders on his soil, or condescending to meet him even in the land of his fathers on equal and amicable terms. To the reproach of many of our progenitors, whose virtues in other respects speak volumes in their praise, the sword was too often made by them the

charter of their rights, and the instrument of gaining ascendancy over the natives.

But the memorable interview of William Penn with the Indians, on the banks of the Delaware, exhibited a different scene; the even scales of justice, and the mild persuasion of christian love, were the powerful engines with which he swayed the barbarian mind, and taught the savage to confide in the sincerity of the white man; and the first page in the annals of Philadelphia is one of the brightest in the history of mankind, recording an event not more to the credit of the wise and benevolent legislator, through whose agency it happened, than honorable to humanity itself. It was here, also, that religious toleration was made the basis of a government at its beginning, and religious freedom established at a time when the yoke of bigotry and superstition was bowing to the dust the necks of almost all the inhabitants of civilized Europe. In later times it was here, that the first Congress of the colonies assembled, and the articles of confederation and union were agreed upon; and it was here that American independence was first declared. This city was moreover the residence of Franklin, Rittenhouse, Rush, and of other men, who contributed to achieve our nation's liberties, and who deserve a nation's gratitude.

CONVERSION OF THE JEWS.

"The other day, (says Noah's Advocate,) we had a formal application made to us, from a beautiful pious young lady, with blue eyes, and an air of sweet meekness altogether irresistable, to give her two dollars, to present to the Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews.—It distressed us to the heart to refuse any thing to so fair an applicant, but we could not stand an appeal so very palpable. "My dear madam, our condition is perfectly good—how can two dollars make it better? We live happily in this blessed land, God be praised, and our condition, not to be ungrateful, is as good as our neighbours." She gave us to understand that it was our eternal, not temporal condition, which she was so anxious to ameliorate; in short, the two dollars was to swell the fund created to convert the Jews to Christianity. And is money to be offered for such purposes? How! buy converts to Christianity? We admit no such sacriligious traffic. Having managed to save the two dollars, a promise was extorted from me to attend the anniversary meeting on Friday, of the society for converting the Jews.

"The president, managers and members were all accommodated with chairs, tables, &c. The meeting was opened with prayer, and the report was read. This report was flattering; converts had been made (principally abroad) and a farm of 400 acres in Westchester (N.Y.) had been purchased, to set them to work. Several clergymen addressed the meeting piously and benevolently; but I wanted to see and hear the converts; I desired to know the natives who had renounced the faith of their fathers. At length two made their appearance, both from *Poland*, sent on their travels by the London Society. One of them said he had been converted at eight years of age; Dr. Johnson would have said he had been caught young. He told an unfortunate secret, which was, that the London Society, with immense funds, had accomplished nothing, and all their hopes rested on America. Without those immense funds, the encouragement here, at least, is not flattering.

"Are we treating this subject lightly? Well then, we shall be serious.

"Let the Jews alone. It has pleased the Almighty to continue them a distinct people; and in the midst of captivity and oppression, persecution and cruelty, for four thousand years, his providential care has been extended in bountiful kindness to his chosen people—there is no credit in making such people apostates. Every human law derives its origin from the Jews—to them is the moral world indebted for the foundation of morality—the knowledge of a God, of virtue, justice, and the hope of everlasting life.

"But suppose the Jews should become converts, it is likely they would be Catholics, for that is the primitive Christian faith, and withal is an imposing religion. Should they turn Catholics they will be branded as followers of the "Pope and the devil," and should they adopt the Presbyterian or Episcopalian doctrines, the Catholics will call them heretics—so that in this age of conversion, the Jews will be as unfortunate as they were in the early ages, when the Romans persecuted them as Christians, and the Christians oppressed them as Jews."

SCRAPS.

The inhabitants of the Society Islands make Lime from coral, which they procure from the ocean.

To wash Calico without fading.—Put a table spoonful of common salt into the suds, and the colours will remain as bright as before washing.

The bark of the chestnut (Fagus castanea) is said to contain twice as much tan as that of the oak, and gives, with sulphate of iron, a beautifully black ink. The color which this tan produces is less liable to change by the sun and rain, than that produced by sumac.

For ensuring the sweetness of fish conveyed by land carriage, it is proposed, that the belly of the fish should be opened, and the internal parts sprinkled with powdered charcoal.

An Epicure's Taste.—At the court held for Berkshire, Mass. last week, a man was sentenced to two years confinement at hard labour in the state prison, for *biting off the nose* of a person with whom he had been fighting.—Good. If he wishes for more such animal food, let him bite off his own nose!

Flying News.—We learn that sometime in January last, off the coast of Brazil, Captain Brock of the Columbus (arrived at N. Bedford) spoke a ship from Sagharbour, one of whose men had recently shot an *Albatross*; attached to the bird's neck was a piece of leather containing information, that the ship Thomas of this port had eight whales on the day previous. If there be any truth in this *Flying Report*, will not some ingenious lawyer contrive to bring an action for a deed so *foul* as that of shooting this *news-carrier*.

It has been stated as singular, that the two most admirable writers that modern Europe produced, Shakspeare and Cervantes, both died on the same day, April 23d, 1616.

Mr. Clay, the present Secretary of State, it is said, is a native of Hanover County, Va. He studied law under the venerable George Wythe, in Richmond, until he was qualified to practice, when, by the advice of Mr. Wythe, he emigrated to Kentucky.

The following is the superscription of a letter which lately passed through the Post Office in Fayetteville, N. C.

To Thomas Anderson, Esquire,
This will go by my desire,
He's living at, I understand,
Montgomery Courthouse, Maryland.

A *Snake*, of a beautiful *crimson* color, striped with pure *white*, of the size of the finger, is now to be seen in the possession of a gentleman of Warrenton, N. C.

Remarkable Fish Story.—We learn that while a Cape Ann fishing schooner was lying on the Middle Ground a few days since, with her anchor down, and her men employed in fishing, they suddenly perceived their vessel was moving at a rapid rate—after she had gone a considerable distance, they saw a large whale rise to the surface of the water and blow—when he disappeared, the vessel was again carried swiftly through the water, and again the whale rose and spouted, and they perceived the water colored with blood. The fish then sunk, and the schooner remained stationary. The crew now endeavored to raise the anchor, but found they could not! Soon after a brig came up with them, and on being informed of the circumstances sent several men on board of the schooner, to assist in weighing the anchor, which they effected with considerable difficulty, and when they took it on board they found a part of the entrails of the whale upon it!

It is supposed the fish either *swallowed the anchor*, or in diving to the bottom, struck upon it with such force as to cause it to enter his body. This, although a *fish story*, we have reason to believe is essentially true.—*Salem Register.*

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Baron Hyde de Neuville, who is now a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, exerts himself in that body to procure the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt. In one of his recent speeches on the subject, he mentioned that an American of the United States, Colonel Swan, had been confined sixteen years in the Jail Ste. Pelagie, and was, he believed, still there.

On the 21st, a general respite for Mr. Savery, who was to have been executed on the 22d, for forgery, was sent to Bristol by express.

The original narratives of the Voyages of Columbus, are to be published, with those of other Spanish navigators, under the direction of the government, to be copied exactly from the manuscripts, which have lain for three centuries mouldering in the archives.

Mr. Moorcroft, an English traveller, in Tartary, has procured some of the Ladakh sheep with a view to send them to England. He says they are very small, with a fine and heavy fleece. They are sheltered at night under their master's roof, and will pick up crumbs, drink tea or broth, and nibble a cleanly picked bone. They are shorn twice a year, and the ewes have two lambs within that period.

The French General, commanding at Cadiz, has issued orders that vessels from North and South America should not be admitted into Cadiz from the 1st of January to the 1st December, for the purpose of preventing the importation of any disease from these countries.

It is said at Naples that Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Parma, has been for some time privately married to the Count Nieburg, who is represented as a one-eyed man, of very ugly features, and a ferocious aspect.

Mr. Hume, in a speech on Indian affairs, delivered in the British house of Commons on the 24th March, mentioned that a census of the population of British India had been merely begun about twenty years ago, and that no man could estimate the population within many millions; but that if he stated it to be from 80 to 90 millions it would not be overrated. Many, he said, carried it even to one hundred millions.

The Catholic emancipation bill has been carried by a majority of 27 in the British house of Commons. The annunciation of the result was received with loud cheers, by the opposition side of the house.

A shawl, once the property of the celebrated Tippoo Saib, has been purchased in London for 300 guineas, by a distinguished foreigner, to present to the Duchess d'Angouleme, at the approaching coronation of the king of France.

Literary Curiosity.—It is stated in a late Paris paper, that the entire works of Voltaire consisting of *eighty volumes*, had been comprised in *one* volume 8vo. which was publishing at Paris in numbers by M. Didot; who had recently received a prize for casting the type by which this unique volume was printing. It was also the intention of this ingenious Frenchman, to publish the works of Rousseau on the same plan.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to his friend in Richmond, dated 10th April, 1825.

"Affairs in this country are not going on as well as might be. Great dissatisfaction and discontent prevail throughout the country, in consequence of some late laws, calculated to re-establish the ascendancy of the priests, and of the nobility. The law for the Emigres and the reduction of the interest will both pass, and both are very unpopular: but, as five-sixths of both Houses are interested, they cannot be rejected.

The coronation is postponed till June. Immense preparations are making, and it will probably be more splendid than that of George the Fourth. Apartments in Paris have already doubled, in anticipation of the visiters for the fetes."

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

On motion of Bloomfield M'Ilvaine, Esq. John Miles, was on Monday admitted to practice as an Attorney at Law, in the District Court and Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Letters have been received at the department of State, from Mr. Rush, accepting his appointment of Secretary of the Treasury.—He expects to be able to leave England for the United States some time in June.

On Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a young girl, about 13 years of age, of the name of Adeline White, whose parents reside in Plumb near Fourth-street, fell from near the top of the steps leading from the basin at Fair Mount to the river, and was so much injured that her life is despaired of.

On Tuesday evening, about sunset, a boy about twelve years of age, fell into the river, at the "Crooked Billet wharf," a man named Marlin, with great presence of mind, jumped in, and rescued him.

The fourteenth Annual Exhibition of the American Academy of Fine Arts, commenced on Monday last, and has already attracted many visiters.

Justice Bryant, of the County of Philadelphia, paid on the 18th inst. 74 dollars and 60 cents to the Guardians of the Poor, being fines received by him for profane swearing, gaming, &c.

The Lehigh Company has, this season, already sent down 130,000 bushels of coal, and has about 70,000 bushels on the landing at Mauch Chunk. It now receives daily at that landing about 3000 bushels and sends daily to its yard in the Northern Liberties about 3260 bushels.

An unknown white man was found in the River at Penrose's Ferry, near this city, on the 17th inst. he was about 5 feet 10 inches high, had on a red flannel shirt and canvass trowsers; he was in a very bad state, his head and one of his arms were nearly separated from his body.

The ship Henry, Ingersoll, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, was lost in the latter part of April, on the Dry Tortugas. Part of the cargo was saved and carried to Key West, where it was to have been sold on the 9th instant.

Every thing in Mexico is improving. Changes are frequent, but all for the better. The country is becoming prosperous, and the people contented and happy. Such are the fruits of freedom.

It is said that Mr. King will embark on his mission to England about the first of next month.

Counterfeit notes of the denomination of two dollars, on the Washington and Warren Bank, are in circulation. They are so well executed that many have been taken by the Brokers.

The senate of Connecticut have nominated Mr. Lanman as Senator of the U. States.

A company has been formed in Hartford, Conn. and incorporated, for the purpose of lighting that city with gas.

The Cashier of the *Union Bank of South Carolina*, cautions the public against receiving bills of the denomination of fifty dollars, purporting to be issues of that institutions. The Bank never issued any bills of that denomination.

Capt. Charles Ridgely, of the U. S. Navy has arrived in Portsmouth, N. H. and taken command of the Navy Yard on that station.

The Nantucket Inquirer states that four ships, now fitting out at that port for long voyages to the S. Seas, are partly sheathed with leather.

On the 23d of last month, Lake Superior was visited by a tremendouous gale of wind—the most severe that was witnessed this season. The water rose so rapidly that persons at some of the store houses were obliged to seek the shore in boats, or remain surrounded by water till the storm abated.

The Rhode Island American states that one Simon Smith, who is above eighty years of age, is still in close confinement in the jail in Newport, under a Chancery process from the Circuit Court of the United States.

The school fund of the small State of Connecticut, amounts to $1,756,233.

The Norfolk Herald says, that a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship North Carolina, dated off the Western Islands, informs, that all were well on board, and that the ship had proved herself as fine a vessel at sea as ever floated.

The United States' frigate Constellation was off Cape Antonio on the 26th ult. 16 days out from Hampton Roads.

A great quantity of ship plank has come down the Erie canal in rafts, from Rochester and other places, on its way to New York.—Should the speculation prove favorable, there are hardy oaks enough to supply the whole Navy of the Union, that can be floated down the same channel.

We learn from the Fredericksburg, (Va.) Herald, that on the 17th inst. Mr. William Ellison, about nine miles from that place, was inhumanly murdered, and his store robbed of all its goods. The murderers have not been taken.

Ripe Strawberries were sold in the Washington market on the 12th inst. at about 75 cents a quart. Green Peas at 50 cents a peck. Gooseberries 12 cents a quart.

John Brown, aged 55, living in the almshouse, at Billerica, Mass. committed suicide by forcing his wooden leg down his throat.—He had been for some time in a state of mental derangement, and imagined that the overseers intended to burn him.

On the afternoon of the 19th ult. a dwelling house and cooper's shop at Cloyden, N. H. were consumed by fire, and two young children perished in the flames.

Ship building appears to be carried on with briskness at Quebec. Nine vessels, averging more than 300 tons each, were launched there during the week ending the 5th inst.

Professor Caldwell has, at Baltimore, commenced a course of Lectures on Phrenology.

A new Bank is petitioned for at Norwich, Con. which agrees, if a charter is granted it, to deepen the channel of the river Thames in Connecticut, and keep it free from obstructions.

The Halifax Free Press contains an advertisement for two runaway slaves, a man and his wife, for whose apprehension the owner offers a reward of fifty dollars for the man alive, or one hundred dollars for his "head alone, and no questions asked!"

A canoe, having on board Mr. Nicholas Roberts and his wife, of Dover, was upset near the Cocheco River on the 8th inst. They fortunately got hold of the bottom of the canoe which drifted near a mile before they were taken off. They were nearly exhausted and speechless, and some time elapsed before they recovered.

The whole amount of specie imported into the United States during the year ending Sept. 30, 1824, was $8,047,398. Exported, in the same period, $7,014,552. Leaving a balance in the country of specie imported of $1,033,26.

On the 1st inst. a Steam Boat left Buffalo, Lake Erie, for Detroit, with upwards of 300 passengers, and as much freight as she could stow. The emigrants are very numerous this season.

On the night of the 29th ult. some persons entered the Roman Cathedral, at Quebec, and stole the large silver lamp suspended in its nave, a large silver crucifix, and the silver vessels containing the consecrated oil used for extreme unction and baptism, deposited in one of the side chapels.

Thirteen acres of land in Worcester, Mass. much of it meadow, which the owner offered last year for one thousand five hundred dollars, sold last week for eight thousand.

Papers from Halifax (N. S.) to the 4th inst. say, that when the intelligence was received there from England, of the intension of the British Government to modify the restrictions on the colonial trade, the Province Building and Exchange Coffee House, were brilliantly illuminated, in testimony of the satisfaction of the inhabitants.

On the 6th inst. the Commissioners fixed upon the route for the Ohio Canal, which is to run through the counties of Tuscarawas, Shark, Portage and Cayhuga, and fall into Lake Erie at Cleaveland. It has been determined to commence the work on the 4th of July next.

A law has passed the Senate of Colombia, by which no Colombian man, who has not completed his 21st year, and no Colombian woman, who has not completed her 18th year, can contract marriage, without the express consent of the father and mother.

A new invention in the construction of steam boats, experimented in New-York, is announced. The principle on which it acts is simple in its nature. The plan is, that the boat shall roll over the water on buoyant cylindrical wheels, instead of being propelled through it.

An extraordinary Gazette, published at Bogota on the 5th of March, contains the first official intelligence to them of the recognition of their independence by the court of St. James. Great rejoicings had taken place in consequence.

The Wilmington College, Delaware, was a few days since offered for sale by the Sheriff of the county. Previous to the hour of sale, the amount of the debt due, and to satisfy which the sale was to have been made, was paid by a committee of the Masons of that borough.

La Serna, late Viceroy of Peru, was at Rio Janeiro March 11, on his way to Europe.

Preparations are making in Boston to cut a canal through the isthmus of Cape Cod.

The great 42 pounder, sent to the Greeks from New York, has arrived at Leghorn.—The Greeks are still much in want of money.

Colonel Drayton is elected to congress from Charleston, South Carolina.

On Saturday morning last, a son of Mr. Geo. Carter, 14 or 15 years of age, living near Leesburg, Va. was instantly killed by lightning.

About 40 glass blowers for the manufactories in the vicinity of Boston, have recently arrived in this country from Europe.

An attempt was made to rob the mail from Savannah for Charleston, on the 12th instant, between Combahee and Ashapoo. The driver was dragged from the sulkey by the robbers, and his face filled with sand; but the horse ran off with the mail, and the depredators were thus disappointed of their object.

Some Ohio newspapers complain that the fruit has been there very generally destroyed by frost. We have no complaints of the kind in this quarter. Thus far the season promises finely.

The unusual circumstance of 9 steam boats, all meeting at the same point on the North River, N. Y. was witnessed last Sunday week.

There are only three persons in Worcester (Mass.) jail for debt. Their ages are 84, 64 and 60. Debts, 16, 20, and 36 dollars.

The introduction of Rail Ways in South Carolina has been proposed by a writer in the Charleston Courier. It is said that they would be of peculiar service in the Sandy Roads of that State.

The wife of a Mr. Davis, who resides near Baltimore, has had by two husbands, 29 children in 30 years; the youngest is 7 months old.

A few days ago, a daughter of Mr. Asa Paine, of Barre, in Orleans county, (N. C.) about 16 years of age, accidentally fell into a well of something like twenty feet deep, and was taken out apparently without bodily hurt—but so great was the shock upon her mental faculties, that she has remained totally *deaf* and *dumb* ever since.

A most destructive fire occurred at Providence, R. I. on the 20th inst. which commenced in the three story house occupied by Mr. R. G. Allen, cabinet maker. The fire spread with great rapidity, and the following buildings were destroyed: R. C. Allen's cabinet shop and dwelling house; the Universalist Church; the three story building occupied by Capt. Saml. Young; the three story building occupied by James Rhodes; a large house in Union-street, occupied by Oliver Carpenter, and the adjoining dwelling house, occupied by R. S. Updike, and the dwelling house on the north side of Westminster-street, occupied by Mr. Fenner. Several other buildings were injured. One hundred bales of cotton was stored in the Universalist Church.

Steam Boat Accident.—The boiler of the steam-boat Hudson, burst on Tuesday morning, while lying to, off the Fulton-market, New-York, for passengers. One man was so much scalded that his life is in jeopardy. No other injury was sustained, although there were 30 or 40 passengers on board, who, of course, were very much alarmed. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the crew, in not letting off the steam while the machinery was inactive.

A gentleman from Pittsylvania county, named John Adams, on a visit to Lynchburg, Va. a few days since, jumped from a window of the fourth story of the Franklin Hotel, and died in about an hour, having broken his neck. The circumstances attending this catastrophe are these. He had been observed, for several days, to be somewhat insane, and a stout negro man had been procured to watch him. When he first attempted to leap from the window the negro seized him, when Mr. Adams turned on him, and endeavored to strike him. The negro then ran to the door of the room to call for assistance, when the desperate leap was made. In his descent he struck the window of the second story, and broke the sash and several panes of glass.

A Mr. Pearse was waylaid, knocked down and robbed of a considerable sum of money, on Mayo's Bridge, near Richmond, Va. last week, by two or three ruffians. After robbing him, he being senseless from the blow on his head, the robbers threw him into the river. The account states Mr. Pearse's recollection did not come to him till he found himself clinging to a rock in the river, whither he had been swept by the current. He was rescued from the river with great difficulty. The robbers had not been discovered at the last accounts.

Hayti.—Mr. W. G. Lyford, at Norfolk, has received intelligence from Hayti to the 10th inst. which represents that great dissatisfaction prevailed among the emigrants, on account of their extreme anxiety to return to the United States. It is understood from the acts of President Boyer, that he is as eager to get them out of the Island as he had been to get them into it. It is said that he signed two hundred passports in one day for their return to the United States.

The government of Hayti, has notified that from the 15th of June next, the Republic will pay none of the expenses of the emigrants.

A black fellow, said to be from New-York, has, for some days, been engaged in distributing letters in Philadelphia, said to have been received from the emigrants in Hayti to their friends living here, on which he charged thirty-seven and a half cents. This was willingly paid by the poor blacks who had friends in that country; but fortunately he called on a coloured man, who knew that thirty-seven and a half cents was not the regular charge for postage for any ship-letter. He arrested the letter merchant, and made him surrender the remaining stock in trade, and the fellow was glad to get off in this way.

The Hamilton Advertiser, (published in Ohio) of the 6th inst. says, that their fellow-citizen, Col. John C. Symmes, has accepted of the offer of the Emperor of Russia, made through Count Romanzoff, inviting him to take a North Polar expedition, under the patronage of that enlightened monarch. The editor of the Hamilton Advertiser remarks, "should this expedition prove successful, what reflections may be justly cast upon our government."

On Tuesday week, the Rev. Mr. Morrison, principal of the Belle Air Academy, near Baltimore, was shot by one of the students. The following particulars of this affair we copy from the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday. "It appears that about three months ago James Smith, a youth of about 15 years of age, was corrected by Mr. Morrison, under whose tuition James then was. Subsequently, James obtained a pistol in Baltimore, returned to Belle Air, and had a dispute with one of the other students, in consequence of which he was reprimanded by Mr. Morrison. James then took a favorable opportunity and shot Morrison, who is dangerously ill of the wound."

"State Bank at Trenton."—This Bank stopped payment on the 16th inst. and its paper is now quoted in this city, by the brokers, at from 50 to 60 per cent below par. The Trenton Federalist of last Monday says, that the officers of the bank are engaged in making out a statement of the accounts. "The bills are taken by some of the store-keepers, of Trenton, for goods, at 25 per cent discount, but how long it will pass, even at this rate, is quite uncertain."

There arrived at Georgetown, D.C. last week, from Ohio, nine wagon loads of Tobacco, each wagon carrying three hogsheads. Some of the Tobacco was condemned by the Inspector on account of its being put up in too high a state; but even in that state, twenty-five dollars per cwt. was refused for it; it has been taken to the country for re-handling and re-packing, when it will bring 28 or 30 dollars, being the price given for that which passed inspection.

A house in Petersburg Va. occupied by Mr. Thomas Moss, as a place for curing meat, and containing about 1000 hogs or 150,000 weight of Bacon, entrusted by different individuals to the care of Mr. Moss, was, with its contents, burnt on the 12th inst. Several contiguous buildings were also consumed.—The total loss is said to be at least 10,000 dollars—not a cent was insured. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

General Post Office.—It is stated in the Fayetteville Observer, and confirmed by the National Journal, that the Postmaster General has given notice to the Mail Contractors in that place, of his intention shortly to make it their duty, on occasions of great importance to the commercial community, to send express mails on their lines, at the rate of 11 miles an hour; and thus, by affording to all the news of important changes in the market, to put a stop to the system of speculation which has lately been so extensively practised by individuals of one commercial town on those of another, who were not possessed of information. The whole credit of the intention, whether it succeeds or not, is said to be due to the Postmaster General.

A gentleman from the interior of Georgia State, informs that the body of Indians who killed their Chief, Gen. M'Intosh, dispersed the next day without committing any further outrages than those already mentioned; and that they were in a quiet and peaceable state. They affirm it is not their intention to commit any further violence—that they are now perfectly satisfied; having wreaked their vengeance on their chief, who they say, has seriously injured and deceived them. It is believed the Indians will abandon the country without a murmur, at the time stipulated by the Treaty for their departure. The attack on M'Intosh was made on the 1st inst. between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning. On being informed of the approach of the Indians and their intention to kill him, M'Intosh immediately presented himself, and commenced haranguing them; at this moment more than fifty guns were fired at him; and twenty four balls it is said passed through his body.

The Milledgeville (Georgia) Recorder of the 10th May, says—"The Governor we understand has issued orders to the officers commanding Brigades in the new counties for the protection of the frontier against the Indian hostility, and also for insuring the personal safety of the Agent, whose life is said to be threatened by the Indians. Since our last paper information has been received of the murder of the interpreter. A number of the friendly Indians have taken refuge within the white settlements.

A person named Justin Winslow, was apprehended at Tawanda, Bradford County, (Pa.) on the 16th inst. exactly answering the description of the supposed murderer of Miss Cunningham—says he came from Easton, and was at work for Mr. John Bell near that place on the Jersey side, at the time of the murder, and for some days afterwards. He, however, is held till the truth of his story can be ascertained.

The City Councils have ordered that the Public Squares hereinafter described shall be called respectively as follows:

The Square at the intersection of High and Broad street, *Penn Square*, after William Penn, the Founder of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Square in the North West Section, *Logan Square*, after James Logan, one of the early settlers of the State, Secretary to William Penn, and founder of the Loganian Library in this city.

The Square in the South West Section, *Rittenhouse Square*, after David Rittenhouse, the enlightened Philosopher.

The Square in the South East Section, *Washington Square*, after George Washington, Father of his country.

The Square in the North East Section, *Franklin Square*, after Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the Philosopher and Statesman.

The Square bounded by Chesnut and Walnut and Delaware Fifth and Sixth streets, *Independence Square.*

The American Sunday School Union, celebrated their first anniversary on Tuesday evening, at the Washington Square Church.—The Church was crowded to excess, the aisles and recesses being filled, independently of the pews, and many persons were obliged to leave the house for want of room. The report, read by Mr. Bedell, of St. Andrew's Church, was followed by eloquent and interesting speeches from the Rev. Mr. Christmas of Canada, Dr. Staughton of Georgetown, Rev. Howard Malcolm, Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, and others. The Society has under its care eighty-three thousand children, of whom twenty-eight thousand belongs to this state. There are about 120,000 Sunday scholars in the United States. In Great Britain there are upwards of 800,000.

Agricultural Premiums Offered.—At the last meeting of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, Mr. Roberts Vaux submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz.

Resolved, That a Gold Medal of the value of Fifty dollars, be offered as a premium, to the person who shall conduct the business of a Farm in Pennsylvania, on the largest scale, for two years, without using, or suffering *ardent Spirits* to be used, on his property, unless the same be prescribed by a Physician.

Professor Keating, at the same meeting, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously approved, viz.

Resolved, That a *Silver Medal* be offered as a premium to the Farmer, who previously to the first of January, 1827, shall have made in Pennsylvania the most extensive and successful experiment on the use of *Fish* as a manure.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 25th instant, the four horse team belonging to Amos A. Jones, of Verreeville, loaded with Lehigh coal, returning from Philadelphia, was struck by lightning. The leading horse was killed on the spot, the rest were knocked down.—The carter being, at the time, two or three yards from the wagon, was but little injured. In the evening, about half past 7 o'clock, the sloop Catharine and Elizabeth, Isaac Fithian, Master, lying at Chesnut-st. wharf, also suffered by the same fluid. The mast was very much shattered, but her hull remains uninjured, the lightning passing down over the side of the vessel. The hands were fortunately in the cabin at the time, and escaped unhurt, though considerably stunned by the shock. One or two houses in Eleventh street were injured by the lightning, and a little girl considerably hurt. A colored woman was killed in Seventh street, and the axle of a gig shattered by the same flash.

"A guilty conscience who can bear?"—There is now confined in the Jail at Salem, N. J. a man named William Sayre, a shoemaker by trade, who has just confessed that 15 years ago he murdered his wife. At the time the murder was committed he lived in Callowhill street, between Second and Third streets.—"On the night of the 14th of October, 1810," says the Salem Messenger, "his wife having been about five weeks in a state of ill health, that required attendance and broke his rest, after assisting her into bed, he choked her to death with his hands! A child of theirs, about five years old, was the only other being in the house. No one suspected but what she died a natural death. Sayre continued to reside in Philadelphia for more than a year, when he enlisted in the army, in which he continued upwards of 4 years." He has since been roving about, his conscience continually oppressed with the burden of his foul crime, till a few days past, when he met a stranger, on the road, to whom he confessed his guilt.

About three o'clock on the morning of the day after that on which the brig James Coulter left Laguayra, Mr. Wm. Lynch, jr. fell overboard, and was unfortunately drowned.—He was a young man about nineteen years of age, the only son of Mr. Lynch, merchant, of this city, and was generally beloved by his acquaintance. A gentleman passenger in the J. Coulter, states that he and Mr. Lynch had remained on deck till two o'clock, the morning being uncommonly pleasant. They then retired to the cabin, but Mr. Lynch soon afterwards went on deck alone, to enjoy the moonlight, his companion not being disposed to accompany him. As he was mounting to the quarter deck, the vessel gave a lurch, and he was thrown overboard. His cries for assistance were heard, and the boat was got out with all despatch; but as the brig was going at the rate of five knots an hour, and a heavy sea rolling, the necessary aid could not be rendered in time. To the last exhortation of the sailors to support himself, he replied 'it is all over with me now. The Lord have mercy on me.' By uncommon exertion the boat reached the spot, and the mate throwing himself forward, seized him at the moment he was sinking. In about fifteen minutes, they returned to the vessel, and every effort was made to resuscitate the unfortunate young man, but the vital spark had fled forever. In their haste the sailors had neglected to insert a plug in the bottom of the boat, and when it returned to the brig it was nearly full of water. In two minutes more it would have sunk, and all hands in it have gone to the bottom. At ten o'clock his body was committed to the deep, the captain reading the funeral service, and all the crew, and as many of the passengers as were able to attend, standing with their heads uncovered.

The brig Sea Horse, Tilden, from this port for Porto Rico, was upset in the Delaware Bay, in a heavy squall. All the passengers and crew were saved. She was being bottom up. Two ladies were in the cabin at the time of the upset; one of them was washed out through the skylight; the other remained in the water half an hour, when the quarter deck was cut away, and the woman got out uninjured. Ship Franklin, from this port for N. Orleans, was struck with the same squall which split her main top gallant sail and main top-sail. The mate being on the yard, when she was struck he fell on the deck, and had his thigh broken, he is now ashore at Marcus Hook, attended by a Physician. The ship after repairing damages, has proceeded on her voyage.

On Friday, the 20th inst. an aquatic race took place at New-York between the boat Whitehall belonging to Major Howard, and the boat Richmond owned by the Richmond Club. They rowed a distance of five miles and a half on a strait line, in a fraction less than 35 minutes, the Whitehall coming out about 123 feet ahead, and of course winning the race. The purse was 2,000 dollars, and side bets numerous and heavy. The proprietors of Castle Garden presented the oarsmen of the two boats 200 dollars. Their own receipts, from spectators in the Garden, are supposed to have been 1000 dollars on the occasion.—Major Howard was to receive 500 dollars from the managers of Park Theatre for the use of the Whitehall boat, and the oarsmen are to have a benefit.

On Thursday, the 19th inst. in the harbor of Baltimore, a race took place between the boat President, of Baltimore, four oarsmen, and captain Johns, steersman; and the General Jackson, of New-York, four oarsmen, and captain Durkee, steersman. The President came in ahead about one hundred yards, winning one thousand dollars, and was saluted by the battery at the base of Federal Hill. The race was completed, about a mile and a quarter, in nine minutes.

Gen. La Fayette.—Our last advices left Gen. La Fayette at St. Louis on the 29th ult. He was met at that place by the Governor of Illinois and many others from that state, and was greeted with great cordiality on the part of the citizens; a public dinner, very numerously attended, was given on the occasion, and a private house was fitted up and elegantly furnished for him, where he was visited by the citizens during his stay.

The steam-boat which was to have conveyed General Lafayette from Nashville to Louisville, ran on a snag in the night of the 8th inst. and sunk in a few minutes. All the passengers were saved; but the General's carriage, baggage and papers were entirely lost, and only five trunks belonging to other passengers rescued. We presume among his property lost are the numerous presents, letters, &c. which he has received in this country, and which will be to him a most afflicting, though it should not be wholly an irreparable loss. He was expected at Wheeling, (Va.) on the 25th. His reception at Nashville, on the 4th, was well conducted. At a supper there, in reply to a flattering toast from the ladies, he gave 'Tennessee beauty—equal to Tennessee valour.'

A letter dated Cincinnati, May 6, says, "General La Fayette is expected here in a few days. Great preparations are making for his reception. Major General Harrison is to address him: a splendid ball is preparing, and the ladies have formed a company to meet him on horseback; they have been out drilling several evenings!"

The Committee of Arrangements, in Pittsburg, have provided accommodations for the "Nation's Guest" in their city, at the excellent hotel, kept by Mr. B. Darlington.

An insane man, named Alfred Rowe, escaped from the Asylum for insane persons in Hartford, (Conn.) a short time since, in a most surprising manner, through an upper window, the aperture of which was less than eight inches wide, and he a man of middle size. As he was considered to be restored to his health and reason, and was to have been discharged on the following day, no search was made for him—he having stated that he was coming to the State of New York. On the evening of the 15th instant, however, as we are informed by the Connecticut Mirror a few days afterwards, he went to the house of Mr. Goodrich, in Farmington, and so frightened the family that they went to a house of a neighbour, Mr. Bird—he, having been used to the management of an unfortunate brother who had long been crazed, offered to go, and did go, with his wife and another man in company, to take care of the intruder. The two men entered the house; Mr. Bird went first, and the other held a candle and followed after him. On opening the inner door, Mr. Bird received a blow from behind it, with an axe, on his scull; the candle was extinguished by the draught of air, and the person who had accompanied Mr. Bird, fled. After some time people ventured in, and found the body of Mr. Bird dragged near the threshhold of the house, his scull split, and his head partly cut off. The next day a party went in pursuit of Rowe. In the evening one of them seeing a man, who from his dress he took to be the object of pursuit, fired his gun and killed him. The person thus unfortunately killed, was Mr. Drayton Bodwell. Rowe has since been taken and secured in gaol.

NEWFOUNDLAND, March 31.—On Friday last, was lodged in the jail of this district, James Power, for the murder of his wife, at Carbonear, on the 2d inst. The particulars which have come to our knowledge, of this shocking murder, are as follows:—On the day of the murder, Power, who had been in the habit of quarrelling with his wife, rose early and went out to walk; he returned about 8 o'clock; his wife was then at breakfast, with the servant girl sitting in the chimney-corner, he struck

"If that was not pretty work, to be eating, and no money coming in!" His wife said, "never mind, James, we have plenty—sit down to your breakfast." He accordingly sat down; but almost immediately rose up, went into an adjoining room, from thence he brought out a hatchet, which his wife did not observe—he again sat down to the table, keeping the hatchet behind him, and watching an opportunity, he jumped, and grasping the hatchet with both hands, struck at the girl, when his wife caught him, and thus prevented the blow from striking where it was intended. The girl immediately flew past him into the street, calling "Murder! help!" &c. A person who lived in the same house, ran in, and beheld Power, with the uplifted hatchet, ready to make a second chop at his wife, who lay on the floor, between his legs, with the blood flowing from her head; he threw Power down, and took the hatchet from him; the latter made no resistance, and looking at his wife, said, "There she lays, it's all over with her." Mrs. Power, was taken up and carried to the Doctor; she lived ten hours after, in continued convulsions; the hatchet had entered her head, just above the ear; the cut was about four inches long and one deep. When they were taking her out of the house to go to the Doctor's, she waived her hand and said: "It's of no use," and never spoke after. As Power passed the burial ground, on his way from Carbonear to Harbour, he was permitted to look in: he could distinguish, by the freshness of the upturned clay, where the remains of his late wife lay buried, and on beholding which, he was observed to drop a tear. He has three children, and the parting between him and them was, we understand, very affecting. He appears resigned. In coming from Portugal Cove, on descending a hill, the horse stumbled and fell—Power was thrown over the horse's neck, and pitched on the back of his head. When picked up, he was asked whether he felt hurt or not, to which he replied, "No:" and added, "I wish to God I had broken my neck."

Green-Room Intelligence.

We observe by the New York papers, that the receipts at the Park Theatre, last week, for the benefit of Mr. Simpson, amounted to near $1900.

Kean was playing at Manchester, April 11; there was a great excitement on the occasion, and all the people of respectability kept away from the theatre.

At a late meeting of the proprietors and administrators of Drury-Lane Theatre, London, Mr. Elliston, the manager, stated, that, during the five years he had the Theatre, he had paid to his different performers, artists, &c. the sum of *three hundred thousand pounds sterling*, almost a million and a half dollars.

A Mr. Clarkson had made a most promising and gratifying *debut* at the Haymarket Theatre, in the part of *Captain Irwin*, in "Every one has his fault."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Journal, &c." is exceptionable in many respects. The narrative is not well put together; besides, if it were, the scenes which it portrays are, in several instances, too rude and unbecoming for any rational purposes of pleasure or profit.

"Resignation" is an acceptable performance, although the writer must have forgotten to mark the two introductory lines as not original—

"Fain would fancy wake again
Visions of joy that could not last."

We have taken the liberty of doing this, as it must inadvertently have escaped his notice, and shall give it an early insertion.

"Rosa," "Ieil," and "Alonzo," shall also have a place. An extract from the discourse of Mr. Brougham, pronounced on his election as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, is well worthy of being extensively circulated.

"The Wanderer's Legacy, or the Warlock of Rotherglen," next week.

☞ The article in "The Ladies Friend" this week, we would point out as particularly deserving the candid and serious attention of those who are friendly to the rules of decorum and propriety, as well as the sensitive feelings of those who, by the common consent of the virtuous and intelligent portion of our sex, are at all times, and in all places, entitled to the first rights of courtesy and kindness.

We shall discontinue, hereafter, the notices we have been accustomed to bestow on articles not intended for publication; but, that they may not sink too suddenly into "oblivious darkness," they will occasionally receive attention from the good natured "Student" who has succeeded Dr. Sangrado in the business of the "pill shop," at whose hands, we trust, they will receive, without fear, favour or affection, "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," tempered with such becoming mildness and forbearance as the case of his patients may seem to require.

We have received a communication, advising housekeepers to examine well into the character of servant girls, before committing their family and furniture to their care, as our correspondent is left to bewail his inattention in this respect, together with the loss of two fine silk dresses, fifty dollars in specie, &c.

We have been looking for the result of the court martial at Washington, in the case of Commodore Porter, but have not found as yet any intelligence, further than that received last week; according to which, the court had then gone through with the examination of witnesses, &c. and was engaged in the final duty of making up its opinion.—Whatever this may be, we shall expect to be in possession of before long. We think there is but little doubt of its being favourable to the accused, whom we shall be pleased to see acquitted, although the blame may, and however severely, rest elsewhere.

The Courier is mistaken in making us say, in the article copied a week or two since, on the subject of subscriptions, &c. that "some subscribe who, it is feared, intend to pay." Unfortunately, or rather fortunately, there exists no great cause for any special fear on that head.

The Delaware has rarely presented a more rich and picturesque display than was exhibited on Sunday last, from our wharves. At one period, in the course of the afternoon, upwards of fifty sail, of various descriptions, including several square rigged vessels, were seen standing up in beautiful array; and, together with the numerous crowded steam and horse boats, plying in various directions—the blue cast of the smooth sheet of water, on whose liquid surface the white and full sails were gliding onward to their moorings,—was a sight productive of the happiest sensations, especially when bounded, as it was, in the distance, by the beautiful Jersey shore, rich in all the green and variegated verdure of spring.

"VILLAGE SKETCHES, OR TALES OF SOMERVILLE."

This little volume, of which a brief notice was given last week, we have perused attentively, and have found no reason to alter the favourable opinion we then expressed. The tales are brief, and related in a simple, unaffected style, in which the author successfully enlists the attention of the reader, who will frequently find his expectations excited, and his feelings touched with no ordinary hand. There are some slight blemishes in both the language and in the conduct of some of the tales, together with occasional typographical errors, which exhibit a want of attention; but they occur so seldom, and are accompanied with such abundant and satisfactory evidence of the writer's ability for doing better, that we feel no disposition to dwell on this portion of our subject, but will content ourselves with admiring the flower, while the scrutinizing critic may amuse himself, if he pleases, by picking it to pieces.

We intended to have given a brief outline of the principal tales, accompanied with extracts; but as this might, in some measure, lessen the interest of those who mean to read the book itself, we shall at present merely make a few selections, sufficient to give a general idea of the author's manner.

The tales are confined to a retired romantic spot, of which they form, in part, the pleasing history, and which is thus described:

On the banks of a little stream, that takes its source among one of the minor ridges of the Allegheny, and empties into the Susquehanna, in the western parts of Pennsylvania, stands the little town of Somerville. It is one of those sweetly sequestered spots, which nature seems to have marked for the quiet retirement of those who wish to mingle but little with the world. Situated at the foot of a high sloping hill, and surrounded by solitary woodlands, it seems, at a little distance, to be literally buried in the wildness of uncultivated nature. But, on a nearer approach, the eye is delighted with the visible hand of cultivation. The beautiful simplicity of the dwelling houses—the neat little stone church, whose spire rises above the trees a short distance off—the old school house, from whose windows the little children may be seen peeping their heads at the passing stranger—and the cultivated little gardens attached to each house,—all bespeak a taste and refinement which many would not expect to find in a village so very remote from the busy world. Page 9.

The shade of the tall oaks on the western side of Somerville had already covered the village, and was slowly stealing still farther beyond its little boundaries. The sky was beautifully serene, and here and there a light cloud, like a streak of pure burnished gold, showed itself above the horizon. It was in the early part of autumn. The leaves were slightly tinged with yellow, and as they were rustled by a slight breeze on the higher branches, they presented the beautiful glory of the western sun, which was now setting behind the distant hills. But the principal charm of the scene was thrown upon the broad slope of Laurel Hill. Its wild, luxuriant foliage, rising romantically from a murmuring streamlet that winded along its foot, to an elevation which seemed to mingle with the pure azure above, now presented to the full face of the sun all the variegated tints of the rainbow, and seemingly gloried in the triumph of its parting smiles, while all below was wrapt in comparative darkness. It appeared as if nature unfolded her brightest charms on this occasion, to hallow some benignant purpose.

A contemplative person might behold a scene from this eminence which would almost transport his feelings beyond the narrow confines of this world. He would view in the little village below him, and in the surrounding woodlands and lawns, an elysium of domestic and rural felicity, scarcely to be found on any other part of the earth. His heart would exclaim with the poet—

"——— if there's peace to be found in the world,
A heart that was humble might hope for it here."

Page 144.

"Childhood" constitutes the third sketch in the book, and although a subject so trite, it seems to have been long since exhausted, it has here afforded the writer an opportunity of indulging in some of those melancholy, yet pleasing and not unprofitable reflections, which, at times, melt the heart of the most thoughtless, and will be read with peculiar pleasure by those especially who love to dwell on "days and years that have gone, never to return." From this we take the following:

On looking around, there were the towering oaks still extending their ponderous branches far beyond their heavy trunks, so dear in the tale of youth—there was the green hill, where we had so often held our merry christmas gambols—and in the distance the same little cottages rose one above another, until they were lost in the blue trees still farther off. The days that this scene now recalled, were long since gone, and the reflection was like a sweet dream of by-past hours.

During these reflections, a stranger passing that way with some farming utensils on his shoulder, spoke to me in familiar terms. It requires but little formality or etiquette among the social inhabitants of the country to make acquaintance; so, without any ceremony, he took a seat at my request by my side. He was an interesting looking youth, and although we seldom like to be disturbed in our moments of pensive reflections, yet an interruption is not at all times unpleasant. I soon made my companion acquainted with the subject of my thoughts, and told him I had made a pilgrimage here, to live over again the days of my youth.

I found his feelings were warm and sensitive, and his heart immediately felt a sympathy with the subject—for, grasping my hand, he observed, "Indeed, sir, it is a pleasant theme, and one on which I have often dwelt with a sorrowful, and yet a fond remembrance."

"I know not," I replied, "why the remembrance should be a sorrowful one."

"Ah! my friend," returned he, "*you* may find nothing in these streams, or these hills and woodlands, to give you painful recollections; they might please a poetic or romantic fancy—but mine is a different case—I have no parents, and every feature in the scene before us, but recalls their death to my memory. I was just old enough to know their love, and feel their loss."

"You truly know, then, the tenderness of a mother; for he alone who has lost a mother, can duly appreciate her worth."

"It is so indeed, my friend," added he—"like many other blessings, seldom known till they are gone—I remember a neat little stanza I somewhere read—

"We never know how we have lov'd,
Till what we have lov'd has departed;
For the strength of affection is prov'd,
By the lonely and desolate bosom'd."

"My soul sickens," continued he, "at the cold, the heartless apathy, evinced by some children towards a parent so affectionate—so lovely I would say—so heavenly; the kindness of such mothers will be better known when they slumber in the cold grave. The tear will then flow for neglected worth, but no tears, no sorrow can recall the dead.—Affection can then only live in memory."

"You speak as you ought," said I, "and I doubt not you feel the subject of your remarks."

"I do," he replied, "but who can describe, in an adequate manner, the feelings which a recollection of natural fondness awakens. To the orphan—the motherless—the thoughts of childhood are doubly dear. Who but one that has lost a mother, can tell how dear her early blessings are in the record of memory? We take a melancholy delight in looking upon a mother's grave. It is there I love to pour out the sorrows of my soul. I often visit the hallowed spot—I have often knelt upon it—I have kissed it with a fondness savouring of enthusiasm."

"Sketch, No. 9," is on letter-writing, in which the writer enters upon the inquiry, why the cold formality of worldly custom should interpose a barrier against epistolary correspondence between those of opposite sexes, and asks, is it not a mistaken opinion—an over-refined delicacy, on the subject of female rectitude? The following observations are just and pertinent, and certainly place the affirmative of the question in no unfavourable light.

It is generally admitted, that young men derive more refinement, grace, softness, tenderness of feeling, and polish of manners, in good female society, than in their own—and that, on the other hand, females, in judgment and understanding, are improved more in the company of men than among their own sex. This proceeds in a great measure from a natural inclination of the sexes to appear amiable and pleasing in each other's sight—and consequently, from that scrupulous regard to propriety and decorum towards each other, which is never so sensibly felt among one's own sex.

Hannah Moore, that amiable and distinguished writer, says, "Is either sex so abounding in perfection as to be independent of the other for improvement? Have men no need to have their rough angles filed off, and their harshnesses and asperities smoothed and polished by assimilating with beings of more softness and refinement? Are the ideas of women naturally so very judicious, are their principles so invincibly firm, are their views so perfectly correct, are their judgments so completely exact, that there is occasion for no additional weight, no superadded strength, no increased clearness, none of that enlargement of mind, none of that additional invigoration which may be derived from the side of the stronger sex?"

If the sexes are more improved in conversation and manners in each other's society, how much higher and more beneficial may the degree of improvement be extended in a conversation upon paper, on religion, morals, literature, and a thousand other interesting subjects, where their ideas may be given in a manner combining the powers of reflection with an elegance and ease of expression.

Females are generally very fluent, and sometimes eloquent in conversation, but I mean no disrespect to the sex when I say, comparatively, very few of them can express their ideas well on paper. It is not from a deficiency of natural capacity—they have ideas; but it is the want of exercising those ideas in that particular manner. No kind of composition is more easy, and at the same time better suited to the female mind, than letter-writing. It is a species of composition which does not require much study or labour, nor must it be careless or slovenly. As Blair observes, "it possesses a kind of middle place between the serious and amusing."

In a letter we look for the heart more than the head; for the feelings and affections, more than the elegant learning of the author. The more ease and familiarity, and the less study or laboured ornament we find in a letter, the better we are pleased with it. It is, as the author last quoted emphatically says, "a conversation carried on upon paper," and the nearer it assimilates to the common language of the heart, the more forcibly does it strike upon our own feelings. Page 93.

As we have already exceeded our limits, we shall defer the conclusion of our extracts, together with some further remarks, until next week.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

May 20. Ship Bristol Trader, Page, 38 days from Bahia, mdze.
21. Schr. Dart, Barclay, Alvarado.
22. Ship Ophelia, Bliss, 32 days from Liverpool, mdze.
Brig Clio, Berket 43 days from Montevideo, mdze.
Brig Sea Horse, after having been capsized in the bay—foremast gone.
26. Brig Decatur, Campbell, 9 days from Manzanzas, Sugar and Coffee.
Ship Langdon Cheves, Parker, 5 days from Charleston, Cotton and Rice.

CLEARANCES.

May 20. Ship New England, Hunt, for Gibraltar and Calcutta.
Schr. Sea Serpent, Ladd, Bahamas.
23. Brig Mary, Laws, Havana.
Happy Return, Hollarock, Maracaibo.
Adriana, Champney, Brazils.
Mariner, M'Clelan, Gibraltar.
Druce, Drew, Hamburg.
Lehigh, Howell, Rotterdam.
American, Moore, St. Jago de Cuba.
Borrell, Donnell, Trinidad de Cuba.
Lima, Stoneman, Havana.

TO PARENTS.

IN the Boarding School at Kimberton, in Chester County, John Buchanan, A. B. is engaged to teach the Greek and Latin, and C. T. Taylor the French Language and the practical branches of the Mathematics.—Instruction is also given in Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Geography, in the use of Maps and Globes, Drawing, Painting, &c. &c. and as a relaxation from Study, and with a view to their improvement, so far as natural inclination leads them respectively, opportunity is afforded to Students to acquire a knowledge of mechanic tools, and their uses, of gardening, husbandry, &c. &c. but their labour is altogether voluntary.

The School for Girls is under the tuition of Abigail and Mary Kimber as heretofore: and as the School rooms are entirely separate, and the house and adjacent grounds adapted to the accommodation of both sexes, they intend to continue it, and on the original plan; and their Scholars can now have the additional advantage of instruction in the Languages, when parents require it, from the teachers in the house in the other department.

The situation is a healthful and pleasant part of the country, twenty-eight miles from Philadelphia, having a regular communication with the city, three times a week, by means of a stage. There is a licensed house of entertainment, a post office, and a Physician resident at the place.

Apply to WILLIAM KIMBER, corner of Third and Race streets, or at his office, 44 South Fifth street, Philadelphia—or to EMMOR KIMBER, Superintendent, at the School. 5th mo 28—3t

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Coachmaking in all its various branches, in New Garden township, about one and a half miles southwest of New Garden Meeting house, on the road leading from Chandler's tavern to New Garden Cross roads where he makes and repairs all kinds of Coaches, Gigs, Chairs, and Dearborn-waggons of every description, &c. on the most reasonable terms. Also, Harness, of all kinds, made and repaired at said shop.

All orders in the above business thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

april 30—4t* JEREMIAH STARR.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 19th inst. by the Reverend Mr. Harman, Mr. WASHINGTON SCHLOSSER, to Miss LYDIA SWAIN, daughter of John Swain, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 12th inst. at Friends' Meeting, in Hester street, N. York, CHARLES BRUFF, Merchant, to HANNAH P. daughter of the late Harrison Palmer.

On the 19th inst. at Friends' Meeting, in Pennsbury, EDWARD YARDLEY, of Yardleyville, to MARY, eldest daughter of Stephen Wootston, of Mount Brilliant, all of Bucks county, Pa.

On Thursday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, Mr. CHARLES HOWELL, to Mrs. ELIZABETH HAAS, all of this city.

On the 17th inst. by William Moulder Esq. Mr. JOSHUA SCIVINGTON, to Miss SARAH BEATTY, all of this county.

On the 22d inst. by William Moulder, Esq. SAMUEL HAINES, to ANN ELIZA BIGALOW, both of this city.

On the 20th inst. at Boston, Mass. by the Rev. Mr. Palfrey, Mr. LEWIS BAILEY, merchant, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY HALL, daughter of the late Joshua Hall.

On Wednesday evening, the 18th inst. at Bridgetown, N.J. Mr. JOHN NAPIER, to Miss RUTH BUCK, both of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. RICHARD S. H. GEORGE, to Miss LOUISA LEWIS, both of Southwark.

On the 19th inst. at Fairfield, Adams county, Pa. by the Rev. Wm. Paxson, Mr. GEORGE V. MASSEY, of Philadelphia, to Miss LUCINDA ADELINE, daughter of Mr. James M'Kesson.

On the 18th inst. at Lewistown, Del. by the Rev. John Rodney, Mr. DAVID LANDRETH, jun. of Philadelphia county, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Caleb Rodney, Esq.

On Thursday, the 26th inst. by the Rev. Thos. Griffin, Mr. JAMES FULLUM, to Miss REBECCA EDDY, all of this city.

On the 5th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. EDWARD M. SHOEMAKER, of this city, to Miss MARY R. LOVE, of Philadelphia county.

On Wednesday evening, the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Biggs, Mr. ROBERT BRICE, of this city, to Miss SARAH R. YONKER, daughter of Abraham Yonker, of Oxford Township, Pa.

On Thursday, the 26th inst. by the Rev. John C. Baker, Mr. HENRY GOODMAN, of Bristol Township, to Miss MARIA, Daughter of Henry Earnest, of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday evening, May 23d, by the Rev. W. Metcalfe, Mr. MOSES HEY, Worsted Manufacturer, Flat Rock, to Miss MARY WINN, late of Steubenville, Ohio.

DIED,

On Sunday, the 22d inst. of a lingering illness, Mrs. CATHARINE KUNCKLE, aged 78.

On Tuesday morning, the 24th inst. Mr. WILLIAM WARNICK, of this city.

On the 23d inst. after a short illness, HULDAH MOTT, in the 79th year of her age.

On Monday night, in this city, THOMAS DRAYTON, Esq. of Charleston, S.C.

On Monday, the 23d inst. JOHN W. SWIFT, Esq. aged 75 years.

On the 23d inst. Mr. WILLIAM SNYDER, in the 87th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, of a pulmonary consumption, Mrs. CHRISTIANA, aged 30, consort of Mr. Casper Yeager.

On the 9th inst. on his passage from St. Jago to this port, Mr. JOSEPH BRITTS, eldest son of Adam Britts, of the N. Liberties, aged 33.

On Monday morning, Lieut. JOHN C. HERMAN, aged 31, after a week's suffering from an injury received by the overturning of a carriage.

On Tuesday afternoon, at five o'clock, Mrs CORDELIA BEARY, aged 46.

On Sunday evening last, in the 25th year of her age, Miss MARGARET CONNER.

On Monday morning, at Roxborough, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN H. LEVERING, aged 40.

On Wednesday evening, Miss REBECCA ANN GORDON, daughter of Mr. H. Gordon.

On Thursday evening, Mr. JOB RODGERS, in the 28th year of his age.

LEGHORN HATS.

A GENERAL Assortment of Men's and Boys' just received and for sale. Also,
3000 Sea Grass and Palm Leaf Hats,
Suitable for Country sales, by
WILLIAMS & ALBERTSON,
No. 19 Market street, S.W. corner of Front.
4 mo. 28, 1825—8w*

Leghorn & Palm Leaf Hats.

8000 MEN's and BOYS' Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Straw, Chip and Manilla Hats. Just received and for sale low, by JEHU WARD, agent,
No. 42, Market Street,
may 28—tf South Side, 6 doors below 2d st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON Mortgage in small and large Sums on Real Estate in the City or County of Philadelphia. Apply to
P. I. WILTBORN,
may 28—6tw Conveyancer, No. 103, S. Second st.

PASSMORE'S CAST STEEL SCYTHES.

JUST received, an assortment of genuine Passmore's Cast Steel Grass and Grain Scythes; Ogden's, Kettin's, and Snyder's Shear Steel Sickles; Goodyear's Patent Steel Spring Hay and Manure Forks; together with a fresh assortment of Imported HARDWARE.
SHIPLEY & BARTRAM,
may 28—3t Wholesale and Retail Hardware Store, No. 57 Market street.

STORE FOR SALE.

THE Store, late the property of Elisha D. Cheyney, deceased, situated on the Old Road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia five and a half miles east of the former place, is offered for sale. The goods are well selected and in good order, the Store recently established, and the situation worthy the attention of a person wishing to embark in a country store. Possession may be had at any time, and the terms made easy. Any information relative to the business may be had by applying to the Subscriber, near the store; or by a line addressed to him, at Paradise, Lancaster County, post paid, will be attended to.
MOSES P. CHEYNEY, Administrator.

M. P. Cheyney continues his Boarding School, in which are taught the useful branches of an English education—price for Board and Tuition twenty-five dollars per quarter. Inquire as directed above.
may 28—tf

EXCURSION TO BRISTOL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to provide on Sundays for company by the Steam Boats. The Ordinary will be served up at half past one o'clock. Private parties can be accommodated.
JOHN BESSONETT.

N.B.—The Steam Boat Trenton leaves the wharf at the lower or south side of Market street, at 8 o'clock, on Sundays for Bristol, and returns in the after part of the day. may 28—tf

Cohen's Lottery and Exchange Office,
35 South Third st. Philadelphia.
17th Class UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Will be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, on the 6th July
HIGHEST PRIZE,
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
And the whole amount of prizes,
$273,760.
All to be drawn in ONE DAY,
SCHEME.

1 Prize of	- 50,000 is	-	$50,000
1	- 20,000	-	20,000
1	- 10,000	-	10,000
2	- 5,000	-	10,000
1	- 4,720	-	4,720
20	- 1,000	-	20,000
30	- 500	-	15,000
52	- 100	-	5,200
156	- 50	-	7,800
1,248	- 20	-	24,960
10,608	- 10	-	106,080
12,120 Prizes, 22,100 Blanks,	34,220 Tickets.		$273,760
Whole Tickets $9 00	Quarters		$2 25
Halves 4 50	Eighths		1 124

Packages and Certificates in the same proportion to be had in a great variety of numbers.

COHEN'S
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

☞ At Cohen's office, in Lotteries recently finished, have been sold prizes of $100,000—40,000's—20,000's—10,000's—$5,000's, &c. &c. And where the $10,000 drawn on the 15th inst. was also obtained.

☞ At Cohen's office, more capital prizes have been OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE in AMERICA.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in most Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention, as if on personal application, addressed to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
may 28—tf Philadelphia.

Franklin Institute Building Loan.

IN pursuance of authority vested in the Finance Committee of the Franklin Institute, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, May 5th, 1825, to raise by loan, pledging the property, faith, and revenues of the Institute, a sum not exceeding $34,000, divided into shares of $50 each, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, to enable them to purchase a Lot and build a Hall the Finance Committee hereby give notice, that Messrs. Mathew Carey, James Ronaldson, Paul Beck, Jr. Thomas Biddle, Peter Herzog, and Robert A. Caldcleugh, are appointed Commissioners, and Nicholas Biddle, Treasurer of the Loan, and that books will be open at the Hall of the Institute, Carpenters court, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th, 7th and 8th of June ensuing, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 3 to 6 P. M. to receive subscriptions for 680 shares of Stock, $50 each, bearing an interest of five cent. per annum, payable half yearly from September 9th 1825, irredeemable, without the consent of the holder until the 1st day of October, 1840. $5 per share to be paid on subscribing, $10 on the 9th of July, 10 on the 9th of August, $10 on the 9th of September, and $15 on the 9th of November; of which several payments 10 days public notice will be given. In case more than the sum required be subscribed, then the amount of each subscription will be reduced pro rata, provided that each subscriber shall have at least one share.

The Architect who contracts for the building, will, from time to time, grant certificates to any member of the Institute who shall have furnished materials therefor, or performed work thereon, which certificates will be received in payment of any subsequent instalment, due by such person on stock held by him. The stock transferable on the books of the Institute only.

For security of the payment of the Interest and redemption of the debt the faith and revenues of the Institute are pledged—together with the lot of ground in Seventh street between Market and Chesnut street 60 feet by 100—and the Hall to be erected thereon during the ensuing summer.

The plans of the Hall and model of its front, as contracted for, and an Estimate of Revenue, will be exhibited at the Hall in Carpenter's Court, on the days of subscription to the stock.

PAUL BECK Jun.
JAMES MEALFIN,
JAMES HARPER, Jun.
SAM. Y. MERRICK,
WILLIAM FRY,
Finance Committee of the Franklin Institute.
may 28—2t

DRESSING CASES,

Travelling Cases, Nunn Scissors, & Perfumery.

WM. TAIT begs leave respectfully to remind those Ladies and Gentlemen who intend to travel during the summer, to provide themselves with Dressing and Travelling Cases, a handsome assortment of which he has just finished in mahogany and morocco, superior in many respects to those imported, furnished with the best instruments, and perfumery of the latest importation, which will be sold at cost price to those purchasing Dressing Cases.

Just received, a supply of Variegated Pomatums, so much admired; Cologne and Lavender Waters, Antique Oil, &c.

Has on hand, an assortment of beautiful Scissors, with female names handsomely embossed on the blades.
225 ARCH STREET.
may 28—3t

Money! Money!—from $1 to $500

SIGN OF THE ○○○ GOLDEN BALLS.

THE Subscriber, Licensed Pawn Broker, informs his friends, and the public in general, that he still continues to advance money on Plate, Watches, Jewellery, Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. on the most reasonable terms, at his Office, No. 117 North Fifth-street, third door above Vine-street. The systematic form in which for the last six years, he has been conducting his business, warrants him, he thinks, in asserting that whoever may apply to him, will find themselves perfectly satisfied in every respect. All goods left with him, will be kept six months, (or if requested, for a longer time) insured against loss or damage by fire, and every other possible attention given for their preservation. No pledges received from minors or apprentices.
STEPHEN BLATCHFORD,
No. 117 North Fifth-street, third door above Vine-street.
may 14—3m

STILLMAN'S PATENT SAW-SETTS.

A LARGE quantity is now received and offered for inspection by the *Cabinet maker, the Carpenter,* and other mechanics. This late and valuable invention enables the mechanic to set his saws with great expedition, and with a mathematical exactness—a thing so desirable especially in all fine work. The saw-set may be examined and purchased at 140 North Second street, sign of the Camel, and its principles explained by
PARDON DAVIS,
Agent of the Patentee.

N.B. Hardware merchants can be supplied with any quantity upon liberal terms—applications as above.
may 14—3t

PHARON GUERIN,

HAIR DRESSER, respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs leave to inform them that he still continues business at his old stand, No. 1, South Seventh street, one door below Market street, East side, where he hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, he may be thought worthy of a continuance of their favor.

He cuts hair in the most fashionable style, and endeavours to adapt the mode to the physiognomy of the particular individual. Separate shaving boxes are kept for each customer. may 14—6m

TO TEACHERS.

AS Mr. and Mrs. COAD intend to teach a Young Ladies' School only, the furniture of the boys' school will be sold; those who wish to purchase, may call at No. 61 Union street, near Third. may 14—tf

MYRIORAMA.

JUST published and for sale by PHILIP PRICE, Jr. No. 71 Market street, the MYRIORAMA, producing by combination, many Millions of Views of Landscapes, &c. designed and engraved by Robert Campbell. Also, Premiums for Schools, and Copy Slips, in great variety. feb 26—tf

GEORGE SPACKMAN,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 3 1-2 N. Third st. to No. 12 North Second st. where all orders for Watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired.
april 23—tf

OGLEBY'S SICKLES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having contracted for the whole of the above Sickles, are ready to receive orders for them. Also, BARTOLETT'S CAST STEEL SCYTHES, and a general assortment of
Hardware and Cutlery,
which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, or the usual approved credit.
SAML. HARVEY & SONS,
april 23—10t No. 67, North Front St.

REMOVAL.

PHILIP WARREN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 363, Arch street, to the north-west corner of Fifth and Prune streets, where he will keep a general assortment of the most fashionable CABINET FURNITURE, of the best materials and workmanship, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices, and solicits a continuance of public patronage, which he will endeavour to merit by his exertions to give satisfaction. april 23—tf

EVANS' PREMIUM SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE attention of Farmers is requested to this Plough. To it was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It possesses the advantage of sharpening the share by its operation on the soil, and consequently saves nearly half the expense, exclusive of time lost at the Smith's in getting the irons sharpened. It requires the least possible draught, and turns a sward nicely. Ploughs warranted, and if they do not please, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. Cultivators, Corn-shellers, Harrows, Mills for breaking Corn in the Cob, Plaster Mills, &c. for sale at No. 301 Market street, from River Schuylkill, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets.
feb 19—tf CADW. & O. EVANS.

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, House-keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support. Persons of *every description*, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility in *supplying themselves with situations.* feb 22—tf

CAPITAL $500,000.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY daily make Insurance on Property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar institution in the United States.

Buildings and Merchandize of every class, Furniture, Books, Mechanics' Tools, Materials, Machinery, Agricultural Products, Stock and Implements, Wearing Apparel, Property and Effects of all kinds, completely protected from loss by fires, or the *consequences thereof*, either in town or Country.

Confining its business exclusively to insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its Charter from engaging in Marine risques) this Company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Applications at the Office, No. 161 Chesnut street, either personally or by letter, promptly decided on.
JOB BACON, Sec'ry.
march 19—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.
COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

$50.000—WHO WANTS IT!

APPLY AT FORTUNE'S HEAD QUARTERS, No. 41 South Third street, Philadelphia, for Lucky Numbers in the following truly Splendid Scheme of the Union Canal Lottery, 17th Class, New Series!

1 Prize of	- - -	$50,000
1	do. - - -	20,000
1	do. - - -	10,000
2	do. - - -	5,000
1	do. - - -	4,720
20	do. - - -	1,000
30	do. - - -	500
52	do. - - -	100

50's, 20's, 10's, &c.
YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

To be drawn on the 6th July next. Sixty ballots—Eight Numbers to be drawn.

Tickets Nine Dollars—Shares in proportion.

Prizes in all the Lotteries in the United States received in payment for Tickets.

Orders from the country, for one or more Tickets, thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to
A. HOUSE.
may 21—tf No. 41 South Third street

Bristol Boarding School

IS now open, for the reception of boys—in which are taught spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, and various branches of Mathematical and Physical science.
may 21—3m* DAVID LUKENS.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Watch maker, Jeweller, and Goldsmith, has removed from No. 113 South Second street, to No 147 1-2 near Spruce.

JOB W. TOLWELL, Boot and Shoe maker, No. 319 North Front street, near Noble. march 26—6m*

J. UNDERWOOD, Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Pickles, Fish sauces, Kechup, Lemon Syrup, Curry Powder, &c. No. 7 South 6th st. ap 23—6m

PORTER, ALE and CIDER, for Shipping and Home Consumption, by SAMUEL NEILL, corner of Second street and Germantown Road, sign of the Harp and Eagle.—12t

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by BOWELL & CO No 74 North Sixth street, and No. 127 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—12t.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING, taught at a reduced price at No. 32 Branch street.—12t

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM. G. CREASY, No. 41, South East corner of Chesnut and Third streets. 12t

SMITH & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 58 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate; wholesale and retail.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 172 Cherry st. the first house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—8

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

RICHARD STARR's Type Foundry, No. 166 South Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Fi lagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

NEW GOODS,

AT the Old Establishment, No. 119 Market street, Philadelphia, where may be had at reduced prices, Umbrellas and Parasols, of the most approved fashions, wholesale and retail, of warranted workmanship. Those sold at retail kept in repair one year gratis.

Cut Whale Bone, of all kinds kept as us

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

TO DOROTHY PRIM & CO.

Ah! say, can dreams the soul beguile,
Or give to fortune's changing smile,
The power, prophetic light to shed,
Is settled sunshine o'er my head?
Or ever must those visions wild,
Delusion bring to Folly's child;
And reason all her powers employ,
To blast the hope of future joy?

The moon had sunk her in the main,
And night's dark wing o'er hill and plain
Held silent government, to keep
All nature in profoundest sleep,
While Morpheus with a silver wand,
Portrayed the scenes of fairy-land.

To Southward, o'er the snowy lawn,
In haste, I flew at early dawn;
While full in view before me play,
The leaders of my erring way;
Yet all unknown the destined port,
That seat of bliss, our glad resort;
Alike unknown the appointed hour
That led us to your pleasant bower;
The devious path was drear and lone,
Till o'er its course your crescent shone,
And one bright beam auspicious threw,
Which lives in memory of you.

Again, amidst the blooms of spring
I soar'd on fancy's gilded wing,
Where dint in nature's loveliest dye,
The flowers of *promise* greet the eye,
And *Hope* sent forth her cheering light,
Like moon-beams o'er the vault of night:
But soon the flowers bestrewed the vale,
Their odours died upon the gale,
And sunk in night's unconscious power,
The visions of the fleeting hour.

But last,—when summer's latest breeze
Gave sober radiance power to please,
And all around—the landscape o'er,
Was crowned in autumn's richest store:
I saw your smiling bands appear,
And each—(oh, might I name them here,)
Held, shining forth in full display,
The splendid trophies of the day,
Not flowers alone in phalanx fair,
The heavenly *virtues* mingled there,
And from the van concent'ring fell
Such influence as I may not tell,—
Such tidings came as *Adam's* ear
In *Eden's* bower was wont to hear;
Hail! thou, all hail! the coming date,
When time shall realize our fate.

3d Mo. 1st, 1825. OLIVER WHIM.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

TRANSPOSING OF LETTERS.

Potentates	Ten tea pots
Amendment	Ten mad men
Gallantries	All great sin
Encyclopedia	A nice cold pye
Breakfast	Fat bakers
Telegraphs	Great help
Astronomers	Moon starers
Astronomers	No more stars
Lawyers	Sly ware
Penitentiary	Nay I repent it
Democratical	Comical trade
Revolution	To love ruin
Sovereignty	'Tis ye govern
Punishment	Nine thumps
Old England	Golden land
Radical reform	Rare mad frolic
Universal suffrage	Guess a fearful ruin
Annual parliament	I am an unreal Plant

Answer to Riddle in the Olio of last week—WATER.

ENIGMA.—What is that which was produced by nature soon after the creation, and is at once her enemy and benefactor; possessed of such invincible resolution, that though we daily overcome, and for a while destroy it, yet it constantly attacks us with as much fury as ever, and its power is so great, as to become a common proverb.

SCRAPS.

A London paper notices the breaking down of Alderman Wood's carriage, the axletree of which was badly fractured; but the Wood within was unhurt.

A young lady going into a barrack room at Fort George, saw an officer toasting a slice of bread on the point of his sword; on which she exclaimed, "I think, sir, you have got the *staff of life* on the *point of death*."

"Why did you not admire my daughter?"—said the late lady Archer to a gentleman—"Because," said he, "I am actually no judge of *painting*." "But surely," rejoined her ladyship, not in the least disconcerted, "you never saw an angel that was *not* painted."

A Hint.—A capitalist being asked what he thought of the innumerable new speculations now afloat, replied—"They are like a cold bath; to derive any benefit from which, it is necessary to be very quick *in* and very soon *out*."

Dandelain.—This plant makes a pleasant salad in the spring, while the leaves are hardly unfolded. It is much used by the French, who eat it with bread and butter. It may be blanched by culture.

Parsley.—If after having bruised some sprigs of parsley in your hands, you attempt to rinse glasses, they will map or suddenly break.

Whooping-Cough.—A plaster of gum galbanum, applied to the chest, cures this complaint.

When the Opera House at Stockholm was on fire, the life of the King, who was present, was saved by the presence of mind of Madame Kayser, an actress. Already the machinery at the end of the stage was in flames, without the audience knowing of it, when Madame Kayser gradually approached the royal box without interrupting her singing or action.—At first she made signs to the King, who did not understand her; she then, seizing a favorable moment, said to him in a low voice, "Leave the Theatre, Sire, it is on fire."—The King instantly quitted the house; when, after giving him time to escape the crowd, she vociferated 'Fire!' and gaining her box threw herself out of a window, which not being very high from the ground, she escaped uninjured.

ST. PAUL'S.—In digging the foundation for rebuilding this cathedral it was discovered, beneath the graves, that the foundation of the old church rested on a layer of hard and close pot earth. Curiosity led Sir Christopher Wren to search further. He found, that on the north side it was six feet thick, that it grew thinner towards the south, and on the decline of the hill was scarcely four. On advancing further, he met with nothing but loose sand; at length he came to water and sand mixed with periwinkle and other sea shells; and by boring, came at last to the beach, and under that the natural hard clay, which evinced that the sea had once occupied the space on which St. Paul's now stands. It was the opinion of our great architect, that, all the space between Camberwell hill, and the hills of Essex, had been a vast bay, at low water a sandy plain.

INSOLVENTS!!

WHO are obliged to avail themselves of the next June Court, can have their bonds and final Petitions legally drawn—and their business appertaining thereunto punctually attended to throughout, for two dollars. Apply at No. 7 North South street, one door below South Alley, over the Cooper's Shop.

April 15—tf

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

No. 121 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTEENTH CLASS; NEW SERIES.

WILL be drawn on the 6th of July, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers. Eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$50,000	1	Prize of	$20,000
1	do.	10,000	2	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720	20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500	52	do.	100

156 Prizes of $50, 1248 do. 20, 10608 do. 10

IN this scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 25 prizes with three numbers on them; 1,416 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn ballots on them, being blanks.

To determine the fate of the 34,220 tickets, the 60 numbers will severally be placed in the wheel on the day of drawing, and eight of them will be drawn, and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, will be entitled to $50,000; that having on it the 6th, 7th and 8th, will be entitled to $20,000; that having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, will be entitled to 10,000 dollars; those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, and 7th and 8th, each 5,000 dollars; that having on it the 2d, 3d and 4th, will be entitled to 4,720 dollars; those having on them the 2d, 5th and 8th; 2d, 6th and 7th; 2d, 6th and 8th; 2d, 7th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 6th; 3d, 4th and 7th; 3d, 4th and 8th; 3d, 5th and 6th; 3d, 5th and 7th; 3d, 5th and 8th; 3d, 6th and 7th; 3d, 6th and 8th; 4th, 5th and 6th; 4th, 5th and 7th; 4th, 5th and 8th; 4th, 6th and 7th; 4th, 6th and 8th; 4th, 7th and 8th; 5th, 6th and 7th; 5th, 7th and 8th, each 1,000 dollars. All others, being 30 tickets, having three of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to 500 dollars. The 52 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th drawn numbers only, will each be entitled to 100 dollars. The 156 tickets having on them the 4th and 5th or 4th and 6th, or 4th and 7th drawn numbers will each be entitled to 50 dollars; and all others, being 1248, with any two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to 20 dollars; and those having on them any one of the drawn numbers, being 12,608 tickets, or 1/5 for each drawn number, will each be entitled to 10 dollars. No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable thirty days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 15 per cent.

A considerable portion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers, from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than 50 dollars, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the capital prizes.

☞ Tickets and shares will be remitted at the Manager's Office, No 121 Chesnut street, at the scheme price, 8 dollars until Saturday evening, the 14th instant, after which no sales will be made by retail at that office.

J. B. YATES,
A. M'INTYRE,
Philad. May 14. Managers.

Union Canal Lottery,

SEVENTEENTH CLASS.

To be Drawn on Wednesday, 6th of July.

1	Prize of	$50,000
1	do.	20,000
1	do.	10,000
1	do.	5,000
1	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720
20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500

And an innumerable number of 100, 50, 20, 10, &c. &c.

☞ Tickets are selling rapidly! All who are desirous of advertising achance for some of the CAPITAL PRIZES, will apply at

"FORTUNE'S HOME,"

P. CANFIELD'S

No. 129 CHESNUT STREET,
may 21—tf One door from Fourth st.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

17th Class—New Series.

THIS Lottery will be drawn on Wednesday, the 6th of July, when the Lucky Adventurers at CONINE'S will share some of the Golden Capitals in the following Brilliant

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$50,000	1	Prize of	$20,000
1	do.	10,000	2	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720	20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500	52	do.	100

156 Prizes of $50, 1248 do. 20, 10608 do. 10.

Now is the time to buy! Price of Tickets $9, shares in proportion. Remember John Brown's advice, and purchase a number immediately at

CONINE'S

TRULY LUCKY OFFICE,
may 21—tf No. 3 South Third st.

A CURIOSITY.

MR. GIBBS, Lottery Broker, of this city, has been recently exhibiting in this state a curious piece of mechanism said to be the work of an Italian artist. It consists of a box 2 3-8 inches long, 2 1-2 wide, and 1 1-4 deep—of fine gold. On one end is a snuff box—on the other, a lid opens and discloses an eight day time piece, which, besides striking the hours and quarters, plays a number of beautiful tunes. But the most wonderful part is, that on setting a spring, a picture on the top of the box rises slowly, and discovers a bird ascending from below. The bird is about an inch in length; of plumage the most rich, and yet the most natural. It sings with astonishing correctness, and accompanies its voice with all those motions common to a living bird—its head turns from side to side—its little bill opens and its throat swells at every note, and its wings and tail spread and contract during its song. After finishing and repeating its strain, it drops upon its golden nest, descends to its retreat, and the lid gently closes to its place.

may 21—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTEENTH CLASS,

Draws on the 6th of July next.

1	Prize of	$50,000	1	Prize of	$20,000
1	do.	10,000	2	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720	20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500	52	do.	100

156 Prizes of $50, 1248 do. 20, 10608 do. 10.

To obtain any of these RICH CAPITALS, apply at

YATES'

Lucky Office, No. 127 Chesnut Street.

A Whole Ticket can be had for $9—Shares in proportion.

A certificate of 20 Whole Tickets can be had for			$119
Do.	20	Half do.	60
Do.	20	Quarter do.	28
Do.	20	Eighths do.	14

May. 21—tf

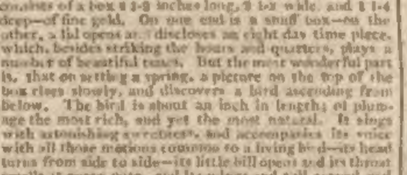
P. I. DECKER.

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets,

GAIN tenders to the public, his acknowledgments for the distinguished patronage with which he has been honoured. It has been extended with great liberality, which claim his gratitude. He has now the pleasure to offer a favoured selection of tickets in the 17th class Union Canal Lottery. It will be recollected that at his offices, have been recently sold and paid, 1 Capital prize of $ 12,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,000, 4 of 200, 23 of 100, besides 50's, 25's, &c. innumerable.

From these premises and a recent intelligence, (no doubt from the bounteous goddess herself) he has an invincible presentiment that among the tickets he now offers, are those possessing the happy combinations, which on the 6th day of July next, will entitle their holders to most of the brilliants in the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 17th Class, viz: he 1st 2d and 3d, 6th 7th and 8th, 4th 5th and 6th numbers, besides many others desirable, &c. which will be drawn that day. may 21—tf



Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 5—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine sts.

DAVID WIDENER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 107 Race street, and by strict attention to his Business, will endeavor to give general satisfaction to those who will favour him with their custom. Persons wishing to find their own cloths, can have them made up and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres, on hand, of the first quality.

may 7—tf

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 66 Leonard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. 1mo. 1—tf

J. B. WOOD,

No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,
Near the Drawbridge,
Philadelphia,

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Pans, and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Casting Gears may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 19—tf

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 8—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace South, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, James & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pliny Earle.—They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLER and SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep White more's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton* and *Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 149, Market Street, Philadelphia.

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—1y

Health and Pleasure Carriages

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his fellow citizens for the liberal support conferred on him since his commencement in business, and again solicits their patronage to his enlarged Establishment of LIGHT AND HEAVY CARRIAGES, of various colours, with gentle Horses and careful drivers. Also, one and two Horse DEARBORNS, GIGS, BUGGEYS and SULKEYS, all of the latest and most approved fashions.

Also, a MOURNING HEARSE, *with jet black horses,* kept for the purpose of attending Funerals. All orders punctually attended to, by

WM. CANNON,
may 7—tf No. 33 South Fifth st.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. MEAD'S PILLS have been proved by that infallible test of truth, experience, the most effectual medicine ever offered in any country, for the cure of all those deranged states of the digestive organs, denominated *Dyspepsia or Indigestion*, which frequently makes its appearance in the most complicated forms, such as loss of appetite, sickness at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting; belching up of water, which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour; gnawing pain in the stomach, heartburn, costiveness, paleness of the countenance, languor, lowness of the spirits, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, and disturbed sleep. The number of these symptoms varies in different patients, by some being felt only in parts, while others have additional ones, equally disagreeable, such as severe pains in the head and breast, flatulence, conclation, or wasting of the whole body, with great weakness, particularly of the legs. These pills will most effectually remove all soreness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time will restore to the debilitated organs of digestion, that tone and vigour which is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the animal economy. The best proof of their efficacy is that they are prescribed by many of the first physicians, and used by the most intelligent families throughout the nation.

☞ Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, and by SMITH & PEARSALL, Market street, Philadelphia; WILLIAM BUTLER, Market street, Baltimore; and by most of the Druggists throughout the Union. Price $1 per box. ap 23—3m

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.

A very extensive assortment of

HANGINGS & BORDERS,

OF the newest patterns, on any variety of ground, both satin and plain. For Sale, wholesale and retail, by ANDREW Y. HUMPHREYS,
No. 21 South Third street.

Country Merchants and others wanting Papers will be dealt with on very liberal terms.

Careful and experienced Paper Hangers always in attendance, under the superintendance of John Van Meter. may 7—7w*

M. LEROUX,

DYER AND SCOURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring in all its various branches, No. 25 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw Hats, either in Flats, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch. ap 30—tf

BUCK-LANE HOTEL and BOARDING HOUSE,

IS pleasantly situated on the Moyamensing road, and the corner of Buck Lane, two miles from town.—Mrs. SHAW will pay every attention to Boarders to make them comfortable. ap 23—tf

P. VAN PELT, DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to perform all operations connected with his profession, at his old establishment (it having been reported that he had removed) No. 149 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Bank of the United States. He makes no claim to *superior knowledge or excellence*, neither is he in possession of *enchanted instruments*, which operate without the *least pain*—nor of wonderful specifics, that *instantly cure the most violent tooth ache*—but he promises most faithfully his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

P. VAN PELT has always a supply of his Antiscorbutic Dentifrice, and the usual remedies for mitigating violent tooth ache, which will be applied gratuitously. dec 18—6m*

BOARDING SCHOOL

AT KIMBERTON.

EMMOR KIMBER informs his friends and the public, that JOHN BUCHANAN, A. B. has taken charge of the Classical Department in the Boarding School under his superintendance. Samuel B. Wylie, of Philadelphia, who examined J. B. gave him satisfactory recommendations, stating that he "believes him to be quite competent to teach the Latin and Greek Languages." Twenty-three Boarders are at the School, and there are accommodations for as many more. Parents who have applied, and others who intend to send their children, are respectfully requested to enter them early, that they may take their places in their respective classes as formed. 2 mo 7—tf

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7 N. 6th st., a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

GOOD

82 Race Street.

L. W. RYCKMAN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of Ladies, Misses, Childrens, & Infants Morocco, Valencia and Leather BOOTS and SHOES, which he will sell at as low prices as they can be procured in the city. Merchants and others, having orders to fill, will find it to their advantage to call and SEE.

AND

STORE.

SHOE

CHEAP.

april 6—3m

JONATHAN FELL,

No. 52, South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of a superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:

MUSTARD, in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No. 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE and Ground Black PEPPER.

N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles, by applying as above. jan. 1—3m

Turtle Soup and Pepper Pot.

THOMAS BALL, at the sign of the North Carolina, No. 338, South Front street, below Almond, intends preparing in his finest style, every Sunday, a rich repast of Turtle Soup and Pepper Pot, for those who may favor him with their company. may 14—3t

Cheap Paper Warehouse.

SAMUEL ERSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 66 North Third street,

300 Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,
80 do. Fine White do. do.
41,000 sheets, Bank Cap.
200 Reams Hardware Paper.
100 do. Printing Paper different kinds.
200 do. each, blue Medium and blue Cap.

Also, Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Quarto Post, do. No. 1, 2, and 3.
Large writing paper of all sorts, wrapping paper, &c.

. The highest price given for rags. may 21—tf

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

C. T. TAYLOR has engaged to teach the French Language, the practical branches of the Mathematics, &c. &c. in the Boarding School at Kimberton. He will enter on his charge the first of next month; and from the recommendations and testimonials he has produced, the proprietors confidently believe he will give satisfaction.

EMMOR KIMBER,
5th mo. 21—3t Superintendent.

Groceries, Wines, and Liquors.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand an extensive assortment of Groceries, Wines, and Liquors of the first quality.

Also, Burlington Hams, put up particularly for family use, all of which he will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms

CHARLES LEHMAN.
No. 11 North Sixth street, corner of South Alley.
april 30—6t*

Bedding Warehouse,

No. 128 North Third street,

A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HIMMELWRIGHT, respectfully tells the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattresses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Sea-faring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattresses, and Cushions for Churches, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

. Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cured, so as never to create moth, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with alacrity and despatch. jan 22—1y

Rowley & Alburger, *Plumbers,*

NO. 9 South Sixth street, fourth door above Chesnut, manufacture Lead Pipes of all sizes, warranted superior to any Imported. On hand, small Iron Pipes which will be fitted on reasonable terms. Hydrants of all kinds, made, fixed, and repaired. april 30—3t*

Cheap Looking Glasses, Andirons, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Business, at the Brick Store, South West corner of Second and Coate's street, near the New Market, N. L. where he offers for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Japanned Tea Trays and Waiters, Plated Castors, Britannia Metal Tea Ware, Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Plated and Metal Spoons.

Also, an assortment of Kitchen Utensils, consisting of Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c. together with a general assortment of Edge Tools, Locks, Butt Hinges Screws, Nails, &c.

feb 26—tf HENRY BOUREAU.

CHARLES EVANS'S PRESS-SCREW MANUFACTORY, No. 29 Bread street, (or Moravian Alley,) Philadelphia, where he has on hand, Press Screws for Fullers, Paper Makers, Book Binders, Tobacconists, &c. also, Screws for raising Mill Stones. All kinds of work done. Copper and Silversmith's Tools made on reasonable terms. A supply of the above Screws are kept at A. Shaw's, south west corner of Third and Arch streets. 18s

SARAH GREEN,

INFORMS the public, that being skilled in the Healing Art, she offers her services to all those who may be afflicted with the following, viz:—Piles, Fistulas, Inflammations and Swellings of all kinds, the Dysentery, Wounds and Mortifications, the Bite of a Mad Dog (if application be made immediately,) Coughs, Diseases in the head, &c. *Apply at No. 41 Lombard street, a few doors above Second.* march 19—2m*

DAVIS & HANSON,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Front and Market streets,
march 12—6m PITTSBURGH.

Will be offered for Sale

AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises on Saturday 28th of May next, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

THE MILLS, STREAM, &c. adjoining Laurel—commonly called Mitchell's or Laurel Mills.—The stream is considered equal to any on the Peninsula south of the Brandywine; is on tide water, convenient to any of the waters of Chesapeake Bay—valuable for cotton spinning, or any such very moved by water. Large quantities of Iron ore within a convenient distance. On the premises are a Saw Mill with two saws, a Tub Grist Mill with two run of stones, and three dwellings—one for the miller and two for sawyers—with new waste gates.

Immediately after the sale of the mills, a part of lot No. 1, in the Town of Laurel, including a portion of the flat landing.

TERMS.—To be paid in cash two thousand dollars on account of the mills, and 12 1-2 per cent. on amount of the sale of the lot at the time of giving deed and possession.—For the balances, one, two, three and four years, with all the interest paid up yearly. A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed for the payment of the balances, or any part thereof if made at the time of giving deeds and possession. Mortgages on the property sold, and Judgment Bonds will be required.

MANAEN BULL.

☞ The Rev. James Wiltbank, and Mr. Samuel C. Wright, will give information relative to the power of the stream, &c.

Laurel, (Del.) April 11th, 1825. [30—6t

City Dying Establishment,

No. 102½ ARCH STREET—PHILADELPHIA,

A few doors above Fifth-street.

RICHARD HARRISON, (formerly of the firm of Jones and Harrison) begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has, at the above place, established himself in his profession, and feels confident that his endeavours to please those who may favour him with their custom will not fail to secure their patronage to him, as a Silk Woollen and Cotton Dyer, Scourer, &c.

Merchants, Families and others, are respectfully requested to pay due and prompt attention to the above, as they will find it much to their interest. His experience in the business, and his attention to it, will, he thinks, be amply sufficient to satisfy all doubts on the minds of those who may be pleased to employ him in Dying, Restoring and Retailing Piece Goods, of every description. Gentlemens' Clothes, wet, dry, or steam scoured, on an improved plan. Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses and Shawls, Dyed to any pattern, or Cleaned. Merino Shawls Cleansed, and the colours warranted. Articles for Mourning attended to at the shortest notice.

N. B. Orders from any part of the United States thankfully received and promptly attended to.

april 30—tf

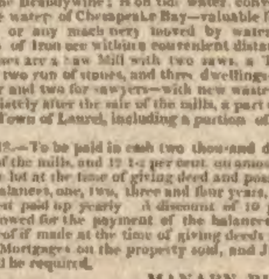
Gum Elastic Over-Shoes,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by

BREED & MUDGE,
No. 246 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth and between Jeffries' and Brooks' Roads.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, warranted of the best workmanship and materials. feb 26—tf



CHEAP and FASHIONABLE

CITY FEATHER STORE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMENS' FEATHERS, of every description, (wholesale & retail,) which for beauty, durability, and excellence of materials are equal to any in the city.

Ladies' Fancy Feathers—Plumes of different shades, Birds of paradise, Marabou, Ostrich, Vulture, Military Feathers—Ostrich, Vulture, Chicken.

With all kinds of Millinery Trimmings. Will be sold at very reduced prices.

Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch, by

WM. G. CREASE.
No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chesnut sts.
N. B. Feathers Cleaned, Dyed, and Repaired, at the shortest notice. feb 12—6m

SUPERIOR LEMON SYRUP,

FOR Punch, Lemonade, and other domestic purposes. This syrup is of a most agreeable flavour, warranted to keep for any length of time, and made particularly fine for family use. Sold wholesale and retail, by

J. UNDERWOOD,
No. 7 South South street, between Chesnut and Market.
april 16—6m

NEW SPECULATION.

NEW Coats and pantaloons given for old ones—for further particulars enquire at No. 116 North Fifth st. above Race. JOHN JONES.
may 7—6m

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Subscribers being persuaded that the merits of Dr. SMITH, No. 35 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, who has introduced the Indian system of Medicine and Healing, cannot be too generally known, and feeling that gratitude which it is natural to feel to Providence, and towards a man who, under His assistance, has raised them from infirmity and wretchedness, to health and comfort; and from a hope of rendering a service to such of their fellow citizens as may be smitten with disease and pain, have determined to make known their individual cases.

To Dr. SMITH, the Indian Physician.
No 35 North Fifth street.

Philadelphia, October 20th, 1824.

SIR—Permit me thus publicly to thank you for an almost miraculous cure I have received through your assistance; and to declare to my fellow citizens that I had been for eight years, or upwards, afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, attended with the most troublesome burning and itching, so as to render me incapable of enjoying life as I could wish, and, in a great degree, deprived me of ability to attend to my occupation. I therefore applied to two eminent physicians in this city, one of whom commenced his operations, but without success; the other pronounced me incurable, which was truly discouraging to me, so much so that I was almost persuaded to think that I never could be cured; until, happily for me, I was advised to apply to you. I did so; the result of which application has proved, to my great satisfaction, that an ulcer confirmed for many years, could be effectually cured in the short space of eight or nine weeks, after having been given up as incurable by men of skill. I can now walk without pain and have done so for these five months past; and I firmly believe that a sound and thorough cure has been effected, to my great joy and satisfaction, which shall be gratefully remembered by your sincere friend and well-wisher,

VALENTINE APPLE,
Two doors from North Fifth st. in Cresson's alley.

From a solemn sense of duty, I, William Teaney, do certify, that for an extreme debility, arising from a severe and long continued attack of diarrhoea and hoemorrhage, of at least twelve months standing, and having, at the same time, the fever and ague, I was reduced so low as to be incapable of working at my trade, (a house carpenter,) and was wasted to a skeleton, though I had the best medical advice I could obtain. When all hope had deserted me, I was informed that Dr. Smith, in his Indian practice of Medicine, had performed many astonishing cures; as the last chance for my life, I applied to him, and through the goodness of God he has effectually cured me; and for three months last past, I have enjoyed as good health as ever I did in my life. I willingly add my testimony of his ability to cure the maladies that human nature is liable to, and have confidence in his medical skill to recommend those suffering to his care, having no doubt but that they will obtain relief. WILLIAM TEANEY,
Lives at the sign of the Volunteer, Ridge Road.
Sworn to before me, and acknowledged this 1st day of November, 1824. *S. Badger, Ald.*

I certify that, for a year past, I have been afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, attended with a burning and itching sensation, which made me miserable, preventing me from enjoying my natural rest, and in a great degree rendering me incapable of attending to my business. Having heard of Dr. Smith's mode of practice, I applied to him for assistance, and I am happy to state that I think he has made a thorough cure, as I have, for some time past, suffered no pain, nor is there any symptoms of a relapse. I thus publicly tender him my thanks, and feel confident that I can recommend all sufferers to his skill and humanity, who are afflicted with the same malady.

Any further information will be obtained by calling at my residence, or at my shop, in Fourth above Noble street. JOHN POINT,
Pump Maker, No. 3 Richardson's Court.

I certify that for eight years last past, I have been suffering from an ulcerated sore leg, which, at times, was partially healed, but would break out again with greater virulence than before, and I could perceive no improvement in the appearance of the ulcer, but that it evidently grew worse, attended with great pain and swelling. After all my endeavours to get it cured, and being almost in despair of getting relief, fortunately for me, I heard of the cure that Dr. Smith had effected in the case of Mr. Apple; upon which I immediately applied to him for medical aid, and I now have the satisfaction to state publicly, that I consider myself perfectly cured, without even a scar, and can confidently recommend to the skill of Dr. Smith, all such as are suffering from ulcerous complaints. Any information respecting my case, will be freely given to the enquirer, by applying at No. 50 Cherry st. to ADAM HAMPTON.
Sworn to before me, this 2d Nov. 1824,
S. BADGER, *Ald.*

I certify that I had been, for a long time, labouring under a scrofulous complaint, and an ulcerated sore throat, from which I suffered severely, and at the same time, was afflicted with a tetter which covered my whole body, which, in a great measure deprived me of strength to follow my trade, and I had, during that time, the attendance and advice of medical men, without any visible benefit, but rather grew worse, and my case was so bad that I despaired of ever being cured—till, fortunately for me, I heard of Dr. Smith's skill, as a physician and upon my applying to him, was taken under his care, and, to my surprise and great satisfaction, was perfectly cured in the short space of four weeks. I am now in perfect health, and there is not the slightest perception of the return of my old complaint. I therefore thus publicly express my gratitude to him, as being, through the blessing of God, the cause of my perfect restoration to health, and the enjoyment of life, of which I had, at one time, given up all hope, nd recommend to his skill, all those who are suffering with the same complaints from which he has so happily relieved me.

M'KINNEY PORTER.
Cherry street, near Ninth.

Witness, WILLIAM WILSON.
Philadelphia, Oct. 28th, 1824.

This is to certify, that I was afflicted, for more than six years previous to my leaving England, with a pain in my back and h[illegible]side, accompanied with a very bad cough, so that I could not lie in bed for three months, and during my indisposition, I was reduced to much debility of body. In this extreme ill health, I was induced to apply to at least thirty respectable Physicians, from many of whom I received assurance that I could not survive the disordered state of my body; but leaving England, I came to America, hoping the voyage would be of service to me, but this also failed. I, however, finally heard of Doctor Smith and on application to him, I received a phial of his Pulmonary Balsam, which perfectly cured me in a few days, and I have been as well as ever I was in my life, ever since, to my great joy and satisfaction. ROBERT STANLEY.
No. 4 Little York street, Baltimore.
Sworn and subscribed before me, 8th Dec. 1824.
M. D. Tilden.

This is to certify, that for five years last past, I have been afflicted with the Asthma, and a cough sometimes to a distressing degree, at other times, I enjoyed, comparatively, a good state of health—but I was never entirely cured of my complaint. I had tried numerous remedies, and have had more medical attendance, but without effecting a cure. About 6 months since, I had a violent attack of the Asthma, which affected me so powerfully, that for twenty-four days and nights in succession I could not lie down in my bed, but was obliged to sit in a chair in a reclining posture, and it was attended with such a laborious breathing that life was a burthen to me. In this state, with little hope of ever again recovering my health, I applied to Dr. Smith, wishing to obtain some relief from suffering:—he gave me some of his Pulmonary Balsam, and in the space of twenty-four hours time I was sensibly relieved—and by continuing the medicine for a few days I was restored to perfect health, which I have now enjoyed for about five months. In order that the medicine may be more generally known, and for the information of those suffering from Asthma, I give this public testimony of his skill in that complaint.

FANNEY CONDE.
No. 114 North Fifth street.
Witness, CHARLES CONDE.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27th, 1825.

This is to certify, that I was for nearly three years troubled with a cough, pains in my breast, and back; and had every symptom of an approaching consumption. I was unable, at times, to attend to my business, and I had made use of many medicines, but without experiencing any relief, until I applied to Dr. B. M. Smith, who gave me two or three bottles of his Pulmonary Balsam which effectually cured me in about four weeks time. Since then, say six months, I have enjoyed good health, and have had no return of my former complaint,—for which I tender him my sincere thanks. WM. H. HAY,
No. 117 North Fifth street.
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